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The People

A Weekly Newspaper for All Classes.

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Saturday Evening.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

THE FRENCH NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

Speeches of M. Floquet and
Admiral Krantz.

HYÈRES, August 31.—M. Floquet, in the company of Admiral Krantz, the Minister of Marine, went on board the *Devastation*, and afterwards the *Terrible*, this morning to witness some firing practice. The Ministers then paid a visit to Hyères, where lunch was served. Both the Premier and Admiral Krantz made speeches after the luncheon. The latter said that the naval manoeuvres which he had been attending had nothing in them of a bellicose character, their object having been to make it clear whether the Navy would be ready at a given moment. The experiment had been perfectly successful. France had no wish for war, but if it were declared against her, she would not have to submit to any humiliation nor would she recoil from it. Each man would know his duty and perform it. The Minister's words evoked enthusiastic cheers for France and the French Navy. M. Floquet, who then spoke, thanked the mayor of Hyères for giving him so cordial a welcome, and said he had come to Toulon with the essentially peaceful object of congratulating the Navy on its performances during the manoeuvres. Just as the Navy, continued the Premier, would have nothing to fear from foreign enemies, if it should have to meet them, so also the Republic had no dread of internal foes whether in the form of open reaction or attempts at usurpation. It needed neither exceptional measures nor measures implying retreat, but would march ever forward within the lines marked out for it, leaving to right and left those who aimed at bringing about a monarchical restoration or a chance dictatorship. "The Government which I have the honour to represent will remain faithful to its past and to its promises. I hold and declare emphatically that only those governments are to be regarded as serious which enforce their principles. To make their strength felt there is no need for exceptional measures. The steady application of the law of the Republic suffices to uphold and disseminate even in a wider circle the great principles of the French Revolution." (Cheers.) The Ministers afterwards returned to Toulon, where they were to arrive at seven this morning.

Two torpedo boats came into collision off Toulon on Thursday night. Both were seriously damaged, but no one was injured.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUDAN.

CAIRO, September 1.—A large body of dervishes appeared yesterday within three miles of Khartoum. Precautionary measures have been taken in the event of another attack upon the fort.

THE MASSOWAH DIFFICULTY.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 1.—The opinion prevails in diplomatic circles, and in the Russian press, that the Massowah difficulty may now be regarded as at an end.

SHIPS IN COLLISION.

GIBRALTAR, September 1.—A collision occurred between two vessels, the Cairo and Snaresbrook, four miles from Tarifa, yesterday afternoon. There was a dense fog prevailing at the time. The Cairo arrived with eleven of the crew of the Snaresbrook at Gibraltar, the men having been rescued under exciting circumstances. The fate of the Snaresbrook is uncertain, but it is believed she must either have gone down or been completely disabled. A portion of her crew remained on board after the collision.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, September 1.—The Emperor Francis Joseph left Penzing at eight o'clock this morning for Grünau, on a visit to the Empress of Russia.

THE EMPRESS FREDERICK.

WIESBADEN, September 1.—The Empress Frederick arrived at Cronberg early this morning, and after inspecting the Villa Reise, left for Homburg at ten o'clock on a visit to the Prince of Wales and Princess Christian. Her Majesty purposes making a two days' stay at the Castle of Homburg.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 31.—Sir William White, the British ambassador, this evening gave a grand dinner in honour of the Duke of Edinburgh. There were present at the banquet Kiamil Pasha, Said Pasha, the members of the diplomatic body, and some of the principal court and state functionaries. After the dinner a reception was held at the embassy.

SERZIANI 1.—The Sultan has conferred upon the Duke of Edinburgh the gold and silver medals of the Nican-i-Imtiaz Order.

A NEW PEER.

The Queen has been pleased to confer a peerage on Sir John Savile, late ambassador at Rome, in recognition of his long and valuable diplomatic services.

DUTY ON DEAD BODIES.

The proposed reform of the burial laws in France not having yet been carried into effect, cremation is still illegal in that country. Under these circumstances, bodies which it is desired to cremate have to be taken to Italy for the purpose. The Italian Custom House appears to have discovered in this necessity a source of revenue which it was advisable to make the most of while it lasted. The post mortem adventures of a M. Morin, who died recently in Paris, may be of interest. The *British Medical Journal* says, to members of the Cremation Society. He had left instructions in his will that his body should be conveyed by two of his friends to Milan, where it was to be cremated. This was done on July 18th, the incineration being accomplished in an hour and a half, and costing between 15s. and 16s. The Italian Custom House, however, levied £14 import duty on the body when it entered the country, and the same amount as export duty on the ashes as they were carried back to France.

Judgment was on Wednesday given in a Board of Trade inquiry at Middlesbrough respecting the stranding of the steamer *Resolution*, of Whitby, on a reef off the coast of Morocco. The court held the master to blame, and suspended his certificate for three months.

BABY FARMING IN LONDON. Extraordinary Case.

Some extraordinary evidence was given at an inquest held by Mr. A. Braxton Hicks at the town hall, Wandsworth, on Thursday. The inquiry was as to the death of Isaac Arnold, aged 6 months, which occurred at 10, Graveney-road, Tooting, on August 26th.—The first witness was Jessie Chapman, a single woman, who said that she took in children to nurse, being registered under the Infant Life Protection Act, 1872. She identified the deceased as a child that had been placed in her care. She received it on August 22nd, and she was to be paid 7s. a week. A Mrs. Arnold, whom she had seen once before, wrote to her from 21, Buckingham-street, Wolverton, and subsequently telegraphed, telling her to meet her at the Balham Railway Station. Witness had had a child of Mrs. Arnold's to look after for the past eighteen months, but she had no idea she was bringing her the deceased until they met at the station. She had three other children to take care of, but they did not come from Mrs. Arnold. When witness met her at Balham, Mrs. Arnold handed her the deceased infant, saying that her mother was lying dangerously ill at Bournemouth, and as she wanted to nurse her, she would be glad if witness would mind the child until she returned.

The Canister of Patent Food.

She said it was her own child, and that its name was Isaac Arnold, adding that it was one of twins, the other having died when it was fourteen weeks old. She gave witness a canister half full of food for the child, explaining that it should be given him only at night time. Witness did not give the child any of the food until Friday night, when she gave some to another baby as well. Both children were seized with sickness soon after they had taken it. The vomit was the same colour as the food. Neither child had been sick before. She gave him the food according to the directions on the label of the tin. Next day they had diarrhoea, and Dr. Dodson prescribed for them but towards evening the deceased grew worse and had a convulsive fit. Witness did everything she could for him, and on Sunday morning, August 26th, called in Dr. Taylor, who saw him a few hours before he died.—In cross-examination, the witness swore positively that the canister was only half full of food, that it had been opened before she received it, and that the child was all right before it had the food.

How the Child was Obtained.

—Mrs. Jane Arnold, wife of Isaac Arnold, a carpenter, residing at Wolverton, Bucks, stated that the child was not her own. Having lost a little boy, she wanted one to take its place, so she advertised as follows:—"Adoption.—Nice healthy child wanted. State premium given, or would take care of one. Nice home, every comfort."—Mrs. James Baker, 3, Albert-terrace, Blackheath Hill, Kent. In reply to that she received a letter from 90, Windsor-road, Holloway, and she arranged to take the deceased for a month, and if he kept well she was to have him altogether. At the end of the month she was to receive a premium of £20. She took possession of the child on the 22nd August, and gave him to Miss Chapman, after telegraphing to her to meet her at Balham Station.

Another "Private Affair."

Witness handed her the tin of food just as she received it from the mother, but she did not think it had been opened. It was an illegitimate child, and she told Chapman it was hers because she thought he would be better cared for. She was going to have it christened in her husband's name. The mother of the child told her that she was living in apartments, and that the father had deserted her. Witness did represent to Miss Chapman that the other child belonged to her niece, but it was really her cousin's baby. She did not get that by advertising; that was a private affair altogether. She had advertised a good many times for children, but had not been suited. She had only one child to take care of before the deceased. She advertised in the name of Baker and gave the address at Blackheath because they were very old friends of hers.

Frequently Advertised for Children.

—By the Coroner: She had advertised a good many times for children, but had not been suited. She had only had one child to take care of before the deceased.—Do you mean to tell me that you have never had other children through advertising? Only one, sir.—Where is that? It went to a person I answered in the *Christian World*.—You took charge of it for another person, and then put it out to nurse? Yes; and they got so fond of it that they did not want to part with it, and we paid them off.—What do you mean by "paying them off"? We gave them more than we got with it.—Who did you place it with? A person calling himself Mrs. Hayes, at Ashton Keynes, Oxfordshire. I never saw her.—Mr. Babey: We know where this person is.—Witness (continuing) said she originally received £20 premium with the child. She paid Mrs. Hayes £1 a month for twelve months, besides doctor's bills, then she gave her £20, and subsequently £18. Witness had advertised in the name of Walpole, which was her maiden name; at least, she had answered advertisements in that name. She certainly had not given Mrs. Hayes four children. She could not remember whether she advertised in December, 1888.

She "Had Done no Wrong."

—The Coroner: Do you remember, in June, 1886, putting a child out with a Mrs. Turner, in Barry-road, Stonebridge Park, Willesden? No, sir.—Do you say you did not—in the name of Arnold? There are more Arnolds than one. I have done no wrong.—I am not saying that. I am asking a question. You are on your oath. Did you put a child out to nurse with Mrs. Turner? I have never heard of Stonebridge Park.—Did you pay Mrs. Turner £1 a week? The witness did not answer.

A Rigid Inquiry to Ensure.

—Dr. W. Taylor, of Merton-road, Tooting, in the course of his evidence said that on making a post mortem examination he found all the evidences of convulsions. He had retained the stomach and other portions of the body for analysis.—The coroner said that the matter had been placed before him by the authorities who were responsible for the carrying out of the Infant Life Protection Act, and they were anxious that the case should be thoroughly inquired into. Certain officials in the country had written to say that a rigid inquiry would be very useful, and he quite agreed with them. He should now adjourn the inquest to allow of an analysis being made of the viscera and food by Dr. Stevenson, the Government analyst. The case was accordingly adjourned.

GREAT FIRES AT LONDON DOCKS.

Enormous Damage.

Shortly before nine o'clock on Thursday night a great fire broke out in the London Docks, and every engine in the East-end of London turned out and got to work. The firemen had to some extent finished their labours soon after midnight, and some of the engines were returning to their stations when at three minutes to one o'clock, another "call" reached the firemen for a fire at the Ratcliff Dry Dock. This fire proved even more destructive than the other, and a still greater force of extinguishing appliances had to be set to work. The task of extinction was not concluded until Friday had far advanced. The property thus attacked was at the Ratcliff Dry Dock, Stepney, the premises of Messrs. J. F. Gibb and Co. The flames were discovered in a building of two floors (90ft. by 30ft.), used as the engineers' workshops. The building contained a great quantity of inflammable material, among which the names found ready food. Close to the burning structure lay a fine sailing ship, the *Coromavia*, belonging to Messrs. Tomlinson, Hodgetts, and Co., of 8, Drury-lane, Liverpool, and in a very few minutes the flames were seen to sweep across to this ship and ignite its masts and rigging. When the serious nature of the fire was seen, pressing telegraphic messages were forwarded describing the character of the fire and calling for more aid, and in the course of a wonderfully short space of time steamers were on their way to the scene from all parts of the metropolis. For the first fire at the London Docks the tide had not served for the river floats, but now it was on the turn, and the floats from Rotherhithe and Wapping soon arrived at the scene. At half-past one the difficulties of the firemen were becoming multiplied on every side. Unlike the London Dock fire, where the men had a clear task before them and a fire ranging in one vast building comparatively isolated, the Ratcliff Dry Dock was surrounded by many small tenements and by other wharves, which were greatly threatened, and it was not long before a warning shout told the firemen that their efforts had been unsuccessful, and that another fearful extension of the mischief had occurred. It was seen that the wharf of Messrs. Gowland and Co., coal merchants, was involved, and here a building of two floors, 120ft. by 45ft., and containing 800 tons of coal, became thoroughly ignited. The heat thrown out was terrific, and for a long time the great volume of water which was thrown on to the flames appeared to have not the slightest effect. By three o'clock no fewer than fourteen steamers, two floats, and considerably over a hundred firemen were engaged at the scene, and soon after daybreak the fire began to show signs of diminishing. Captain Shaw's report states that the engineers' shops of Messrs. Gibb and Co. and contents were almost entirely destroyed, that the ship *Coromavia* had her masts and rigging damaged by fire, that several houses adjoining were also more or less damaged by fire and water, and that 800 tons of coal belonging to Messrs. G. Gowland and Co. was burned.—The great fire in the London Docks was subdued by about half-past two on Friday, and the following is the official report of the fire:—

8:45 p.m., South Quay, London Docks, E. the London and St. Katherine Dock Company. Cause unknown. Damage: No. 37, warehouse, a building of five floors, about 90ft. by 30ft., used as provision stores; two upper floors and the contents nearly burnt out and roof of; rest of building and contents severely damaged by fire and water.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT STAINES.

A fire broke out on Friday morning on the premises of Messrs. Johnson and Linton, furnishing ironmongers, Staines. The discovery was made by Police-constable Hall, of the 1st Division metropolitan police, about half an hour after midnight, and he at once aroused the inmates, Mr. and Mrs. Linton, an assistant named Street, and a domestic servant, all of whom escaped. The fire was at that time apparently confined to the basement, where oils of various kinds, paints, and other inflammable materials were stored in large quantities. Captain Godfrey and the members of the Staines Volunteer Fire Brigade turned out with great promptitude. The brigade of the Staines Lincolneum Works were likewise speedily on the spot, and when the fire could be safely attacked seven powerful jets of water were brought to bear upon it. In spite of this the premises were practically burnt out, and some adjacent buildings were also damaged. The persons affected are insured. How the fire originated is not known.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY HOUSES
BURNT.

Another terrible fire is reported from Tarnobrzeg in Galicia, where 150 houses have been burnt, causing 1,000,000d. damage. More than 200 families are homeless, and several persons have been seriously injured. The houses in small Polish towns are largely built of wood, and the water supply is always bad, so that when a fire breaks out it spreads with great rapidity.

A REMARKABLE MEMORY.

A remarkable instance of memory has come to the notice of a correspondent of the *New York Critic*. Its possessor is a lady member of Dr. Howard Crosby's church in New York. Without having taken a single note, she will, when she goes home, write out every word of her pastor's sermon, and, he tells me, she never makes a mistake of a "the" or an "and"—that every sentence not only embodies his idea, but gives it in his exact language. For twenty-five years this lady has been performing these feats of memory, and during that time she has written out some two thousand sermons. The manuscripts of some of them she has had bound and presented to Dr. Crosby. They make very large volumes. But this is not all of her devoted labours; she has written out, also from memory, all of his lectures, and she has classified his opinions on all the subjects upon which he has spoken during these years, and has made an elaborate series of indexes to them. Not a word is omitted. Even when the preacher drops into Greek, Latin, or Hebrew, she follows him, for she is proficient in each of these languages. Certainly a remarkable woman!

Messrs. Brock's benefit at the Crystal Palace is this year fixed for Thursday, September 6th, and, as usual, a long and varied day's display and illumination for which the natural and artistic beauties of the Crystal Palace are so splendidly adapted. Special railway facilities have been arranged.

SINGULAR CHARGE AGAINST A THEATRICAL AGENT.

Enormous Damage.

At the Wandsworth Police Court on Friday, Roland Gideon Israel Barnett, who described himself as a theatrical agent, was charged with a warrant, issued on the 27th June, 1879, for obtaining a sum of £245 from Henry Charles Button, a butcher, of Tooting, by means of false pretences. The chief clerk read the information, which was to the effect that on the 4th April, 1878, the accused called upon Mr. Robert W. Rollison, an insurance broker, of Threadneedle-street, and asked him to lend him a cheque for £45, stating that he had business which would bring him in £1,000, and that he could not obtain it without paying incidental expenses. Mr. Rollison at first declined to grant the request, as he had not sufficient at the bank to meet the cheque, but on the accused giving a written undertaking to meet it himself when presented he wrote out a cheque for the amount required. He subsequently ascertained that the cheque had been presented and dishonoured. It also appeared that the accused had asked a friend named William John Villars, of Althorpe Lodge, Garratt-lane, Wandsworth, to change the cheque. Mr. Villars called upon his butcher, Henry C. Button, who in return for the cheque gave an open one for £40 and £5 in gold, on the representation that it was for Mr. Villars' father.—Mr. Abrahams, who represented the accused, said it was an extraordinary charge, the warrant having been in existence for nine years. The accused had been abroad, and was under the impression that the prosecutor had been repaid. Taking into consideration this fact and also the length of time which had elapsed since the issue of the warrant, he asked the magistrate whether it was not a proper case to withdraw from the court. He had had an opportunity of consulting with Mr. Butcher, who represented the prosecutor, and certain arrangements had been entered into.—Mr. Butcher, on behalf of the prosecutor, expressed his readiness to withdraw the charge, and Mr. Abrahams mentioned the additional fact that the accused had not been abroad the whole time. He was in town for twelve months, and lived not a mile from Scotland Yard.

—Mr. Plowden said it was a serious case, and one which he could not allow to be withdrawn. Public justice must be considered, and when the law was set in motion prosecutors could not enforce their wishes. He remanded the accused for the attendance of witnesses.

THE COLONEL AND THE DRESS-
IMPROVER.

The *Cologne Gazette* tells an amusing story of the strange discovery a grenadier made during last week's manoeuvres. He had been told off to reconnoitre for the enemy, and on his way through a field stumbled over a leather object which he picked up and brought to his corporal, who pronounced it to be a dress improver. On closer inspection it turned out to contain a large number of billets-doux on tinted paper, written apparently by a student to a lady in the far north of Berlin. The corporal, who was himself a student going through his "one year's service," tipped the man and kept the "improver." On his return to Friday, he called on "the lady" and had the good luck to find her alone; but to his surprise she was a school girl of tender years. Naturally, under the circumstances, he hesitated to give up his find and hinted that the parents ought to be told; but the fair one was so importunate in her entreaties that he finally softened. "Papa and mamma have no idea of Benno's existence; please give it back; you'll drive me to suicide," she said, in the most pitiful way. "I have no place to put his letters so safe as the 'improver,' but I lost it last Sunday when walking with mamma and papa. You can't believe the anguish I have suffered from the thought that some nasty sneak, and not an honourable man, might find it! Please, please, do give me my 'improver.'" She was pretty, and the corporal could not refuse any longer, and gave in. She quite forgot his presence, kissed the letters madly, and put the "improver" back in its old place, laughing and crying for very joy. She was too absorbed to thank the soldier, who, however, was plentifully rewarded by getting a good story to tell at mess.

DEVLIN THE BARBER.

By B. L. FARJEON,

AUTHOR OF "GREAT PORTER SQUARE," "THE NINE OF HEARTS," "THE TRAGEDY OF FEATHER-STONE," "MISTER PAPERBROTHER," ETC.

CHAPTER XIII.

IN WHICH FANNY NARRATES HOW HER HUSBAND HAD A FIT, AND WHAT THE DOCTOR THOUGHT OF IT.

"Nothing more took place before we got up in the morning. Lemon torse about as usual, and kept groaning and talking to himself, but, except what I've told you, I couldn't make head or tail of his mutterings. Devlin came down to breakfast, and said, 'As gay as can be—'

"I've had a lovely night."

"Have you?" said I. "I wouldn't have spoke if I could have helped it, but he's got a way of forcing the words out of you."

"Yes," he answered, "a most lovely night. I've slept the sleep of the just." What he meant by it I don't know, but it's what he said. "You look tired, Mrs. Lemon."

"He grinned in my face, sir, as he made the remark, and my blood began to boil."

"I've got enough to make me look tired," I said. "Lemon hasn't had a decent night's rest for months."

"You don't say so! But why not, why not?" asked Devlin, pitching into the ham and eggs.

"You can answer that better than I can, I said, jumping from the table. "You; yes, you! Fanny!" cried Lemon.

"I don't care," I said, feeling reckless; I think it must have been because I was sure you'd come to my help, sir. "I don't care. Things aren't as they should be, and it stands to reason they can't go on like this much longer."

"Oh," said Devlin, helping himself to the last rasher. "It stands to reason, does it?"

"Yes, it does," I answered. "I'm Lemon's wife, and if he can't take care of himself it's my duty to do it for him."

"Can't you take care of yourself?" asked Devlin of my poor husband. "That's sad, very sad."

"I can, I can," cried Lemon. "Fanny don't know what she's talking about."

"I thought as much," said Devlin. "Nerves unstrung. She wants bracing up. I must prescribe for her."

"Not if I know it," I said. "I've had enough of you and your prescribing to last me a lifetime. Don't look at me like that, or you'll drive me mad!"

"Was there ever such an unreasonable woman?" said Devlin, and he came and laid his hand upon me. "Just see how she's shaking, Lemon. She's low, very low; I really must prescribe for her. Leave her to me. I'll see that no harm comes to her."

"What with his great staring eyes piercing me through and through, and his hand patting my shoulder, and his mocking voice, and the grin on his face, all my courage melted clean away, and I burst out crying and ran into the kitchen. There I stayed till I heard the street-door slam, and then I went back to clear the breakfast things, with a thankful heart that Devlin was gone. If he'd only have left my husband behind him I should have been satisfied, but Lemon was gone, too. There was a bottle on the table with something in it, and a label on it in Devlin's writing—

"For my dear kind friend, Mrs. Lemon. A tonic for her nerves. A tablespoonful, in water, three times a day."

"A tablespoonful, in water, three times a day," thinks I to myself. "Not if I know it."

"I was going to throw the bottle in the dustbin, but I thought I'd better not, and I put it away on the top shelf of the cupboard, right at the back. After that I went about my work, wondering how it was all going to end, and casting about in my mind whether there was anything I could do to get rid of the creature as was making our lives a misery. But I couldn't think of nothing."

"Lemon was never very fond of politics, but he liked to know what's going on, and we take in a penny weekly newspaper as gives all the news from one end of the week to the other, and how they do it for the money beats me hollow. The boy brings it every Sunday morning, and it ain't once in a year that Lemon buys a daily paper. You'll see presently why I mention it."

"It was five o'clock in the afternoon, and I was setting sewing when I heard the latchkey in the street door. Now, Saturday is always a late day with Lemon and Devlin; they don't generally come home till ten or eleven o'clock at night, and I was surprised when I heard the key in the lock. I knew it must be one or the other of 'em, because nobody but them and me has a latchkey. I set and listened, wondering whether it was Lemon and what had brought him home so early, and I made up my mind, if it was Lemon, to have a good talk with him, and try and persuade him once more to give up Devlin altogether. But why don't he come in?" thought I. There he was in the street, fumbling about with the key as though there was something wrong with it; and he stayed there so long that I couldn't stand it no longer, so I went to the door and opened it myself. The minute it was open Lemon reeled past me, shouting himself as if he was mad or drunk. I picked up the latchkey which he'd dropped, and followed him into the parlour here. What made him ketch hold of me, and moan, and cry, and look round as if he'd brought a ghost in with him, and it was standing at his elbow? And what made him suddenly cover his face with his hands, and after trembling like a aspen leaf, tumble down on the floor in a fit before my very eyes? There he laid, sir, twisting and foaming, a sight I pray I may never see again."

"I knelt down quick and undid his neck handkerchief, and tried to bring him to, but he got worse and worse, and all I could do was a bit of good."

"There was nobody in the house but Lemon and me, and, almost distracted, I ran like mad to the chemist's shop at the corner of the second turning to the right, who's got a son walking the hospitals, and begged him to come with me and see my poor man. He came at once, sir, and there was Lemon still on the floor in his fit. The doctor unclasp'd Lemon's hands and put something in 'em, and I slipped a cold key down his back because his nose was bleeding."

"That's a good sign," said the doctor, as he forced Lemon's jaws apart and put a spoon between his teeth, which Lemon almost bit in two. Then he threw a jug of cold water into Lemon's face, completely saturating him, and after that Lemon wasn't so violent; but he didn't recover his senses or open his eyes."

"Let's git him to bed," said the doctor.

"He helped me carry Lemon upstairs, where we undressed him, and it wasn't before we got him between the sheets that he came to.

"Feel better?" asked the doctor.

"Don't leave him," said the doctor to me, and he went back to his shop and brought a sleeping draught, which Lemon took, and soon afterwards fell asleep."

"He won't wake," said the doctor, "for twelve hours, at least. If he subject to fits?"

"No, sir," I answered, "this is the first he's ever had. Can you tell me what's the matter with him? He ain't been drinking, has he?"

"There's no sign of drink," said the doctor, "and no smell of it. Does he drink?"

"Not more than is good for him," I said. "I've never seen Lemon the worse for liquor."

"What I don't like about him," the doctor then said, "was the look in his eyes when he came to his senses—as if he'd had a shock. Has he taken a religious turn?"

"No, sir."

"Is he superstitious at all?"

"No, sir."

"The reason I ask, Mrs. Lemon," said the doctor, "is because this don't seem to me a ordinary fit. Is there any madness in your husband's family?"

"I never heard of any," I answered, "and I

think I should have been sure to know it if there was."

"Very likely," said the doctor, "though sometimes they keep it dark. All I can say is, there's something on Mr. Lemon's mind or he's received a mental shock."

"With that, he went away."

"Lemon by that time was sound as a top. The doctor must have given him a strong dose to overcome him so, and it did my heart good to see him laying so peaceful. But I couldn't help thinking over what the doctor had said of him. There was either something on Lemon's mind or he'd received a mental shock. And that was said without the doctor knowing what I knew, for I'd kept my troubles to myself. I didn't as much as whisper what Lemon had said in his sleep the night before about the young girl in Victoria Park, with golden hair and a bunch of white daisies in her belt, covered with blood."

"Perhaps Lemon's been reading a story," I thought, "with something like that in it, and it's took hold of him."

"There was nothing to wonder at in that. The penny newspaper we take in always has a story in it that goes on from week to week, and always ending at such an aggravating part that I can hardly wait to get the next number. I fly for the first thing Sunday morning, before I read anything else. Lemon goes for the police courts, and takes the story afterwards."

"My mind was running on in that way as I picked up Lemon's clothes which the doctor and me had tore off him and thrown on the floor, and I don't mind telling you, sir, that I felt in the pockets. First, his trousers. There was nothing in 'em but a few copper and two-and-a-half in silver. Then his waistcoat. There was nothing in that but his silver watch and a button that had come off. Then his coat. What I found there was his handkerchief, his spectacles, and a evening newspaper. I folded his clothes tidy, and come downstairs with the paper in my hand. There must be something particular in it, thinks I, as I set down in the parlour here, and opened it in the middle, and smoothed it out. There was, sir."

"The very first words I saw, in big letters, at the top of a column, was—Dreadful and Mysterious Discovery in Victoria Park. Ruthless Murder of a Young Girl. Stabbed to the Heart! A Bunch of Blood-stained Daisies!"

"I thought as much," said Devlin. "Nerves unstrung. She wants bracing up. I must prescribe for her."

"Not if I know it," I said. "I've had enough of you and your prescribing to last me a lifetime. Don't look at me like that, or you'll drive me mad!"

"Was there ever such an unreasonable woman?" said Devlin, and he came and laid his hand upon me. "Just see how she's shaking, Lemon. She's low, very low; I really must prescribe for her. Leave her to me. I'll see that no harm comes to her."

DEVLIN APPEARS SUDDENLY, AND HOLDS A CONVERSATION WITH FANNY ABOUT THE MURDER.

"Now, sir, while I was looking in a state of daze at the paper, and trying to pluck up courage to read it, I felt a chill down the small of my back, and I knew that our lodger Devlin had crept into the room unbeknown, without me hearing of him."

"What is this I've been told as I come along?" he said. "My friend Lemon, your worthy husband, taken ill. It is sad news. Is he very ill? Let me see him."

"What did I do, sir, but run out of the room, and upstairs where Lemon was sleeping, and whip out the key from the inside of the door and put it in the outside, and turn the lock. Then I felt I could breathe, and I went downstairs to Devlin."

"Why do you lock the poor man in?" he asked.

"How do you know," I said, "that I have locked him in, unless you've been spying me?"

"How do I know what I know?" he said, laughing. "Ah, if I explained you might not understand. Perhaps there's little I don't know. I've travelled the world over, Mrs. Lemon, and there's no saying what I've learnt. As for spying, fye, fye, my dear landlady! But you must be satisfied, I suppose, being a woman. Have you ever heard of second sight? It's a wonderful gift. Perhaps I've got it; perhaps I can see with my eyes shut. Such things are. But this is trifling. Poor Lemon! I am really concerned for him. You mustn't keep me away from him. I'm a doctor, and can do him a power of good."

"Not," I said, and where I got the courage from in the state I was in, goodness only knows, while there's breath in my body shall you doctor my husband. Mischief enough you've done; you don't do no more."

"Mischief, you foolish woman!" he said. "What mischief? Have you took leave of your senses?" But I didn't answer him. "Ah, well," he said, shrugging his shoulders, let it be all to you with my poor friend Lemon. I yield always to a lady. What is this?" And he took up the newspaper. "You've been reading, I see, the particulars of this sad case. It is more than sad; it is frightful."

"I haven't read it," I said.

"But you was going to?"

"I won't bemean myself by denying it," I said. "Yes, I was going to, when you come into the room unbeknown and unbware."

"I had it in my mind to say that it was a liberty to come into a room as didn't belong to him without first knocking at the door, but his black eyes was fixed on me and his moustache was curling up to his nose, and I didn't dare to."

"When I come into the room," he said, "unbeknown and unbware, as you express it, you had no ears for anything. You was staring at the paper, and your eyes was wild. What for? Is it a murder that frightens you? Foolish, stupid, because murders are so common. How many people go to bed at night and never rise from it again, because of what happens while they sleep?"

"This murder is strange in a sort of way, but not clever—no, not clever. A young girl, eighteen years of age, beautiful, very beautiful, with hair of gold and eyes of blue, receives a letter. From whom? Her lover? Who shall say?" That is yet to be discovered in the future. "Meet me," the letter says, "in Victoria Park, at the old spot—which proves, my dear landlady, that they have met before in the same place—at eleven o'clock to-night." An imprudent hour for a girl so young; but then, what will not love dare? When you and Lemon was a-courting, didn't you meet him whenever he asked you at all sorts of out-of-the-way places? It is what lovers do, without asking why. "And wear," the letter goes on, "in your belt a bunch of white daisies, so that I may know it is you." Now, why that? It is the request of a bungler. If the letter was wrote by her lover, and there is at present no reason to suppose otherwise—he would recognise his sweetheart without a bunch of white daisies in her belt. What, then, is the explanation? That, also, is in the future, to be discovered. Let us imagine something. Say that between the young girl with the hair of gold and the eyes of blue, and the man that wrote the letter, there is a secret, the discovery of which will be bad for him."

"I go to the door and opens it myself. The minute it was open Lemon reeled past me, shouting himself as if he was mad or drunk. I picked up the latchkey which he'd dropped, and followed him into the parlour here. What made him ketch hold of me, and moan, and cry, and look round as if he'd brought a ghost in with him, and it was standing at his elbow? And what made him suddenly cover his face with his hands, and after trembling like a aspen leaf, tumble down on the floor in a fit before my very eyes? There he laid, sir, twisting and foaming, a sight I pray I may never see again."

"I knelt down quick and undid his neck handkerchief, and tried to bring him to, but he got worse and worse, and all I could do was a bit of good."

"There was nobody in the house but Lemon and me, and, almost distracted, I ran like mad to the chemist's shop at the corner of the second turning to the right, who's got a son walking the hospitals, and begged him to come with me and see my poor man. He came at once, sir, and there was Lemon still on the floor in his fit. The doctor unclasp'd Lemon's hands and put something in 'em, and I slipped a cold key down his back because his nose was bleeding."

"That's a good sign," said the doctor, as he forced Lemon's jaws apart and put a spoon between his teeth, which Lemon almost bit in two. Then he threw a jug of cold water into Lemon's face, completely saturating him, and after that Lemon wasn't so violent; but he didn't recover his senses or open his eyes."

"Let's git him to bed," said the doctor.

"He helped me carry Lemon upstairs, where we undressed him, and it wasn't before we got him between the sheets that he came to.

"Feel better?" asked the doctor.

"Don't leave him," said the doctor to me, and he went back to his shop and brought a sleeping draught, which Lemon took, and soon afterwards fell asleep."

"He won't wake," said the doctor, "for twelve hours, at least. If he subject to fits?"

"No, sir," I answered, "this is the first he's ever had. Can you tell me what's the matter with him? He ain't been drinking, has he?"

"There's no sign of drink," said the doctor, "and no smell of it. Does he drink?"

"Not more than is good for him," I said. "I've never seen Lemon the worse for liquor."

"What I don't like about him," the doctor then said, "was the look in his eyes when he came to his senses—as if he'd had a shock. Has he taken a religious turn?"

"No, sir."

"Is he superstitious at all?"

"No, sir."

"The reason I ask, Mrs. Lemon," said the doctor, "is because this don't seem to me a ordinary fit. Is there any madness in your husband's family?"

"I never heard of any," I answered, "and I

ruin of him. This secret may be revealed in the correspondence as passed between them. The chances are that those letters are not destroyed. Men are so indiscreet! Why, they often forget there's a to-morrow. The young lady is described as being beautiful. More's the pity. Beauty's a snare. I'll marry—which ain't likely, Mrs. Lemon. I'll marry a right. Beautiful as the young lady is, her lover wishes to get rid of her. Perhaps he's tired of her; perhaps he's got another fancy; perhaps he's seen her twin sister, and is smitten with her. There's any number of perishes to fit the case. But the poor girl, having been brought to shame—"

"Is that in the paper?" I asked, interrupting him.

"No," he answered, "but it will be. It is always so with those girls; there's hardly a pin to choose between 'em. Naturally, she won't consent to let him git rid of her—won't consent to release him—won't consent to let him go free. They quarrel, and make it up. They quarrel ag'in, and make it up again. Days, weeks go by till yesterday comes, and she is to meet him at night. She's got a mother; she's got a father. They set together, and she goes to bed early. She's got a headache, she says, and so, "Good night, mother; good night, father;" a kiss for each of 'em; and there's a end of kisses and good nights. The last page of her little book of life is reached. There's a lot in that scene to make a body think—it's full of pictures of the past. Think of all the days of childhood wasted; think of all the love, laughter, hopes, joys wasted; flowers, ribbons, fancies, dreams wasted; all that good men say is sweetest in life, and that's played its part for so many, many years—all wasted. Better to have been wicked at once, better to have been sinful and deceitful all through—think you not so?" Good night, mother; good night, father; and so to bed? No. To go up to her little room and lock the door, to dress herself in her best clothes, to make herself still more beautiful—for that, you see, may melt her lover's heart—to put the bunch of white daisies in her belt, to wait till the house is quiet—so quiet, so quiet!—and then, to steal out softly! She stops at mother's door and listens. Not a sound. Mother and father sleep in peace. Remembrances of the past come to her in the dark, and she cries a little very quietly. Then she departs. It is done. From that home she is gone for ever, and she is walking to her grave. The park is still and quiet at that hour of the night. Except for a few hungry wretches who prowl or sleep, the girl and the man have it all to themselves—love, except, it may be, there's a confederate. First—love passages. Twelve o'clock. They stop and listen to the tolling of the bell—they all do that. Some smile and sing at the chimes; some shiver and groan. Next—

golden hair, and she had golden hair. He said a bunch of white daisies, and she wore a bunch of white daisies. He said blood on 'em, and there was blood on 'em. He said stabbed to the heart, and she was stabbed to the heart!

"I'll tell you, sir, what come to me, and made me feel almost like a murderer. It was that if I'd really known what was going to happen when I heard Lemon talking in his sleep, I might have revenge upon his rebel subjects for their recent slaughter of his cousin, Prince Muley, and his escort. The Imperial troops have been let loose upon the wretched insurgents, with full license to butcher, ravage, and burn; and, if the accounts be correct, the soldiers are revelling in their dreadful work. Many of the rebels who

OUR OMNIBUS.

THE M.P.

What a pity it is to break up the Great Eastern. And she might be turned to such excellent account, too, for political purposes. Let the State buy her and place on board all the Parnellite members and a choice assortment of National Leaguers, with full permission to govern themselves on Home Rule principles. If any of them were left alive at the end of the year, they would be thoroughly cured. I make no doubt, of their present anarchical propensities. Or the huge vessel might be made a prison for Irish "political" offenders. There would be little chance, if she were anchored at a distance from the coast, of food and raiment being surreptitiously conveyed to the "martyrs."

Should M. Stambouloff, the Bulgarian Premier, ever require employment, he might be advantageously engaged by England to help the administration of the law in Ireland. His police having lately caught fourteen Macedonian brigands red-handed, he lost not a moment in bringing the miscreants to trial and in hanging the whole batch as soon as condemnation was pronounced. Bravo, M. Stambouloff! You would be the very man to deal with Moonlighters.

"Lost, stolen, or strayed, the memory of a distinguished statesman. As the owner is put to great inconvenience by this mishap, he implores any one who comes across the missing article to forward it to Hawarden Castle. No questions will be asked." Can it be true that Sir William Harcourt penned the above, forgetting for the moment that he now professes to hold Mr. Gladstone in the highest respect?

How Mr. Pritchard Morgan loves his native land! Not satisfied with having bestowed on Wales the prospective wealth of his famous gold mine, he now desires to represent Merthyr Tydfil in Parliament. It is whispered that this craving is rather inconvenient to Mr. Schadhorst, who had marked down Merthyr Tydfil as a nice safe seat for Sir Horace Davey. Poor Sir Horace! Here he is, most anxious to get back into the House of Commons, and his party managers equally anxious to get him there, but not a single constituency can be found to give a helping hand.

It is amusing to hear Separatists boast of how they are going to sweep the board at the next general election. Brag is a good dog, but Holdfast is a better. I can assure these vaunting gentlemen that the Unionists intend to hold fast all their present seats, and, if they can manage it, to win a lot more. Now that the Liberal Unionists have set to work in earnest to organise their electoral strength, the Gladstonites will have all their work cut out to hold their own.

Mr. Parnell is a poor man, is he? There are some of us who would not mind being poverty-stricken in his fashion. Not only did he inherit an estate yielding £1,500 per annum, but the testimonial he received a few years ago amounted to between £30,000 and £40,000. Not badly off for a bachelor. It might be different if he had any "encumbrance" of expensive tastes, matrimonial or otherwise, to pull at his purse strings. That is not the case, we know. Mr. Parnell is such a Joseph that Mrs. Potiphar would have had no chance with him, not even if she sported a zone of shamrocks as her only attire.

One of my brother senators was travelling by rail the other day in company with a clerical stranger, who, recognising that my friend was an M.P., sought to elicit his opinions on leading political topics. After a dreary and tiresome catechism, his reverence, smiling blandly, asked, "And what do you think, sir, of the present aspect of the Irish question?" It was too much for human patience. "D—n the Irish question," vociferated the greatly persecuted man, who, thrusting his head and shoulders out of window, thus remained until the arrival of the train at a halting place enabled him to exchange a good deal of the set-to.

Jake Kilrain's reception crowd at Boston was only nominal, seeing that it consisted of his wife and a reporter. Kilrain is quite ready to meet Sullivan in the ring, and if he does he is sure to beat him. The greeting at New York was of a very rowdy character.

Our old friend, J. B. Johnson, of Leeds, has beaten the American professor, Levey, in a five mile swimming match off Coney Island, New York. Johnson used to be in the first rank of English professionals.

On Monday Joe Nuttall, of Stalybridge, won the 500 yards amateur championship swimming race in the Leamington Baths for the third year in succession. Nuttall beat Mr. Bowden, the half-mile champion, very easily indeed in 7 min. 26 sec. The Professional Association's captaincy race was decided on the same afternoon at the Welsh Harp, Hendon. E. J. Kirk was first, S. Seagrove second, and W. Harrison third. The course was 440 yards.

At last the secret is out. We now know the origin of Mr. Gladstone's matchless loquacity. He always has "cold tongue" for breakfast. The heat which generally characterises his verbosity is produced, no doubt, during the processes of mastication and digestion. Or, perhaps, he takes mustard with the tongue; that would account for it.

WILLIAM OF CLOUDESLEE.

We started at York with the Lonsdale Plate, for which eleven turned out. Hugo, Sea Song, and Warlaby were backed freely, but hardly a shilling went on Hermia, the Alexandra Park winner, who won with a little bit to spare. Next, Stronvar walked over for the North of England Biennial, and then came the Bradgate Park Stakes, of three runners. Glendalough, who made a good race at Yarmouth with Abbess of Beauhief, was the early choice, and rewarded her backers by always holding the issue safe.

Bingfield, a very good-looking colt, was made equal favourite with Lord Zetland's son of Uncus—Ellangowan, for the Convivial Produce Stakes, with Wrenbach, whom the North countryman mostly supported in preference to the favourite, at 5 to 1. Lord Londonderry's filly got well away, and, always being well placed, won as soon as Fred Barrett asked her to do so. She is evidently improving, and will be worth watching in the future.

There was nothing to choose between Briarroot and Hall Mark in the Yorkshire Oaks—in the betting, that is. In the race the One Thousand Guineas heroine lanced very easily indeed, while Fallow Chat beat Hall Mark by a length for second place. Betting on the Zetland Stakes was very heavy. Perhaps the best business was for Forbidden Fruit, who finished third favourite for Money. He got well away, as he did in 1856 for this same race, and won in a common canter, never having been headed. The day's work wound up with the Badminton Plate, for which my selections, Rose d'Amour and Whiteboy, were first and second favourites. Beckenham, trained by Tom Leader, was quietly backed for a lot of money, while at the finish a regular rush brought East Lothian to 5 to 1. Beckenham came through at the distance and won his race, while Rose d'Amour was eased when further efforts were apparently useless.

On Wednesday the weather was much better. We had some rain, but not for long at a time, and practically there was nothing to grumble about. The going was heavy, of course, and for that reason backers did not approach the day's programme with much confidence. Jack o' Lantern was not befriended with any confidence for the Lonsdale Plate, while there was always plenty of money for Forbidden Fruit. The latter won very easily indeed, and was evidently sold very cheaply to Mr. Swanwick, jun., on Tuesday for 350 guineas.

Minthe and Fleur de Lys were backed for the Prince of Wales's Stakes as if the race was all over, but towards the end Nuthorpe found friends to take 5 to 1 very freely indeed. Fleur de Lys performed very badly, and Minthe was not able to get nearer than third to Nuthorpe, who won handsomely.

The card gave Althorp's weight at 9st. 1lb., and

as that meant his carrying the penalty for his Leveson win, it was soon announced that he was scratched. On his being taken out Treasurer, for awhile, became a hot favourite, but so many horses were well backed at the finish that 5 to 1 on the field was offered. The race was very pretty and quite open till near the distance. Then Tommy Littlehouse was going so well that he looked sure to win if he could beat Hungarian in the final run, though Nappa was threatening danger. Jim Snowden, on Nappa, rode a beautiful race, and very cleverly landed the mare. The result was most enthusiastically received by the spectators, who were intensely delighted at Mr. Sanderson's success. Hungarian, who was ridden out for place, landed the stable a good stake by finishing third.

Assyria was backed for the Falmouth Plate as if it could not lose, and won very easily indeed. After which we came to the Knave's Plate, with Yard Arm a very hot favourite and Hounds-ditch backed as second favourite. Lord Zetland's Chouleur upset both. Yard Arm ran very tamely, and Hounds-ditch, though making up ground at the last, was quite stalled of passing the judge. All the lot (nine) on the card showed for the Royal Stakes. Golden Fleece, who was a great tip, won, but the number of Fluxton—"6"—was exhibited after the horses passed the post. It turned out that Golden Fleece had won, but the muddle cost some backers dearly. Caerlaverock walked over for the Ebor St. Leger, and so ended another bad day for backers.

Sussex at Brighton, were beaten by three wickets by Yorkshire. The southern county went in first, and made 95—Quaife 21, C. A. Smith 20, and Major 15. Yorkshire were all out for 115—Lee 44, Ulyett 21. Then Sussex were dismissed for 66—Quaife 16, Tester 12; and the Tykes went to make 47 to win, lost seven wickets in getting the runs.

Notts and Middlesex made a draw at Trent Bridge, where the weather was very unfavourable. The southern team, who went in first, ran up 227—T. C. O'Brien 53, J. G. Walker 43, E. A. Nepean 59, G. F. Vernon 27. Notts followed with 120—J. A. Dixon 32, Scotton 21, Attewell 30, not out. In their follow on Notts did much better, and had 124 for the loss of one wicket only. J. A. Dixon scored 54, and Attewell 56, not out.

At Scarborough the local club wanted 71 to win their game with the Parsees, and had made 70 of them for the loss of eight wickets when time was called and the match drawn.

Bad weather spoilt the match between the Australians and Oxford and Cambridge Varsity Past and Present. The collegians had a good batting team, but weak bowling. Their wicket played well at first, and the combined "Varsities," who went in first, scored freely. Lord Harris made 52, W. H. Patterson 38, P. J. Henratty 35, and G. W. Ricketts 25. For the Australians Lyons contributed 33, Bannerman (not out) 70, McDonnell 69, Edwards 31, and Turner 40 (not out) in a total of 298.

Surrey, in the return match with Gloucestershire, dismissed all the western county for 39, and put on 237 themselves. M. P. Bowden made 26, Abel 96, K. J. Key 27, and J. Shuter 31. Rain interrupted the play sadly, and on Wednesday the wicket was very wet indeed, so that there was only ten minutes' cricket. The game was left drawn, very luckily for Gloucestershire.

Murphy, the Birmingham light weight, and Havlin, with whom he made a draw in a fight not long ago, met on Tuesday to box with gloves at a fete. A draw was declared, though Murphy had a good deal the best of the set-to.

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The Maori team of Rugby football players, who gave our English voyageurs so much trouble in New Zealand, are due here in the middle of September. They are not really a representative Maori combination, but are made up to a great extent of half-castes, while three undoubted Englishmen are included in the combination.

Connor, a well-known Australian wrestler, and Green, of Wigan, met on Monday to wrestle in the Lancashire style. After Green had gained one fall, Connor suddenly left the scene of action, alleging that Green had tried to strangle him.

OLD IZAAK.

Having noticed in a contemporary a doubt expressed as to the possibility of proving beyond dispute that a pike weighing over 40lb. has ever been taken out of English waters, I wrote to Mr. Silk, fish culturist, of Stamford, on the subject, and he very kindly and courteously sent me the following reply:—"The largest pike of which I know was taken out of a lake at Wansford with a net two years since. After being weighed, it was put back into the water. The weight, for which I can vouch, was 42lb.

Furthermore, I am informed that a pike said to weigh either 50lb. or 60lb. is exhibited in a fishing tackle shop in Birmingham, and I should be glad to learn particulars of it from any of my readers living there. Although not coming quite up to the desired weight, a very fine specimen can be seen at the Builders' Arms, Bridge-street, Hammer-smith, which has turned the scale at 57lb.

Mr. Hase kindly writes me on the subject of the pike's voracity:—

The following is from the "Field," of February 19th, 1859:—"Two instances are upon record where pike have seized the heads of swans, and attempting to swallow them, choking themselves to death. A swan was taken in 1850, in the River E. K. The pike, this was a large fish, weighing 25lb. or a cwt. of 16lb., weight was killed on Wimbleton Lake in a large pike. The 'Book of the Pike' is responsible for the following:—"A tame eoromant trained to catch fish by diving was seized and crushed to death by a jack 24lb., which was itself choked in its endeavour to swallow him."

The following letter on the law of trespass reaches me from "Chub":—

Will you allow me to ask you if you can give me any information in reference to the following:—I am informed that fishing is permissible in any private waters from a public footpath, bridge, or towpath, although there may be a notice previously displayed stating the same. In the case of the New River, for instance, I am told one may fish from the banks and path, though there are notices stating that persons fishing will be prosecuted. I have heard remarks to this effect before, but think the reverse must be the case, or there would be no necessity for the bill now before the House of Commons to make fishing free in any navigable river.

In so fishing my correspondent would be perfectly within his rights according to the law of Magna Charta, which, I presume, remains law, it never having been repealed. But if my correspondent were to provoke a test action, for instance, by fishing in the Wandle from the road or towpath, my knowledge of precedent leads me to believe that the decision of the court would be against him. This is the more extraordinary, as the bill referred to above is not "to make fishing free" or to formulate any new law on the subject,

but "to declare the existing law." I must confess, however, that I should like to see a genuine test case tried; that of Blount v. Layard being, for several reasons, very unsatisfactory. The ways of the law are "peculiar and strange," and there is no knowing what might happen, especially if the learned judge was an angler.

I commend the following letter, which I have received from a correspondent, to the notice of those who subscribe to the funds of the Thames Angling Preservation Society:—

I have just seen reported in the "Sportsman" the capture of a small boy 10 years old, having in his pocket four or five little rocks. Do you not think if the keepers were to examine the bags of the old men who fish the tidal waters they would be doing much good? I was at Richmond a few days ago and saw persons with some six or seven dozen of stones of all sizes and shapes, and I can assure you that half of them should have been put back. Why make an example of a poor little boy? Take his name and address, and have his father officially written to.

I read the report referred to, emanating from the secretary of the Thames Angling Preservation Society, and anything more ridiculous could scarcely be conceived. "No convictions," were reported last year, but the society's keepers are now on the war path, and have captured one small boy, armed with a butterfly net and a picket bottle. The news of the taking of the youthful delinquent went the round of the press, and the society's horror and indignation at the damage he had done to the river were painted in glowing terms. But I saw no reference made to the men who, Sunday after Sunday, do nothing but snatch the fish at Surbiton sewer, and at the one under Richmond railway bridge. Last Sunday I had my attention drawn to this by a well-known sportsman.

I should like to place my readers in a position to judge of the value of "the reports" made regarding the fish taken in the Lower Thames. In the first place they emanate from the professional fishermen themselves, to whose interest it is to make things look as cheerful as possible. Then they are reported, I believe, to the head river-keeper of the T.A.P.S., and, of course, he likes the state of the fishing to appear bright. He reports to the secretary of the T.A.P.S., who, in turn, reports to the press, and occasionally invites the angling fraternity to "look on that and look on this," and be amazed at the results of the work done by that society. But, as a matter of fact, if the angler takes into consideration the various interests which are served by these reports, he will ascribe the slaughter of 75 per cent. of the fish to their influence, and will then be in a better position to know what is really being done on the river in the way of fishing.

The angling clubs of South London have decided to hold a roving competition at Woking on Sunday, October 14th, 1855, in aid of the Anglers' Benevolent Society. Communication, with a view to competing, should be made to Mr. A. Conn, 12, Trotter-road, Bermondsey.

BUCKLAND. JUNIOR.

A deluge of correspondence about the age of the cat has reached me, much of it of a very interesting nature. Mr. J. C. Elliott writes from Llanelli that he has now in his possession a tortoiseshell puss, which he picked up in the streets in June, 1855, when she appeared to be about 6 months old. This would make her age over 20 years, an instance of extreme longevity, although not unparalleled. As another correspondent, Mr. Hase, points out, there is a record on record of a cat living to 21 years 3 months. I hope Mr. Elliott's pet will do the same. She is quite well, he states, but rather thin, and with no teeth left worth speaking about.

A gentleman at Norwich—"J. C. L."—reports that he is the possessor of a fine big mouse which he picked up on Waterloo Bridge seventeen years ago. It is still full of life and vigour, weighing nearly 10lb., being about 2lb. less than when in its prime. All domesticated animals—except, perhaps, pug dogs—lose weight after a certain age; it is indeed, one of the first signs of the effect of years.

As regards the average duration of feline life, Mr. Hase quotes an estimate published some thirty years ago giving the average as fifteen years. I should much like to know the data on which that calculation was based, and whether it took account of the multitude of practically homeless cats that abound in every English city. If not, it must necessarily be entirely misleading.

From my own experience, I should be disposed to estimate that even in the case of well cared for cats the average duration of life is not more than ten or eleven years. I therefore hold to my former opinion that sixteen years is a very advanced age for a cat.

A correspondent of a daily paper makes bitter complaint about "a plague of earwigs." He and his family have used insect powder, parafin, and all known antidotes without the slightest avail; the creatures increase and multiply exceedingly. A nuisance, no doubt, but, after all, what harm do they do? In the garden, they might work some mischief, but in the house they are absolutely harmless. I could almost recommend this indignant gentleman to seek revenge on his tormentors in the manner adopted by the people of Yemen when visited by locusts. Instead of making a fuss and writing to the papers, the Yemenites eat their winged visitors and consider them quite a godsend. Earwig pie might be a nice nourishing dish for all we know to the contrary.

I have received the following interesting communication from Mr. Gates, who has before now favoured us with letters:—

Whilst walking through Navestock Park, in Essex, a few days back, I was surprised to see a rabbit run out of a bank, and ran by quite close to my legs. It did not seem to notice me in its flight, and I could easily have knocked it over with my stick. Shortly afterwards a weasel followed and appeared to be hunting it on scent. The rabbit now commenced to shriek most pitifully, and at once the odds were in its favour of its getting away, yet it suddenly stopped short, shuddered with fear, and allowed the weasel to attack and kill it.

I have once or twice referred to this subject of the apparent paralysis which seizes rabbits when pursued by stoats or weasels. I know of a case in which a rabbit was similarly affected by a hawk hovering over it. The animal being one endowed with very limited nerve power, its will, I suppose, is not strong enough to support it when it falls into the power of such cunning and merciless pursuers. The subject is a very interesting one—to others, I am sure as well as myself—and I hope that I may receive more communications about it.

In answer to "White Swan," I may say that some species of shark—such as the hammer-headed shark, top, and smooth hound—produce their young alive, whilst others do not. Even in the case of those which do so, the egg is formed and retained in the egg passage or oviduct until the young fish is quite ready to emerge.

I have received a letter from Mr. Lowrey stating that a white starling has been shot at Ilford, in Essex. The bird must be an albino form of the common starling. I do not think that starlings are often found of this colour, but I have heard of them two or three times before. Any one interested in albinos who is in London will find an interesting case of them in the Natural History Museum, at South Kensington, where, among others, are to be seen a white squirrel, kangaroo, humming-bird, raven, and several sparrows.

Having received an invitation from Mr. Brownridge, of Notting Hill, to come and see his combined dry- and aquarium, I went there the other day, and was much gratified by it. The position chosen is a small window, and a most charming little rockery had been erected in it. In front of the rockery is a small pool inhabited by several healthy-looking goldfish and minnows. Mr. Brownridge has had several of the former for six or seven years. On turning small taps a tiny rivulet flowed down the side of the rockery into a pool, turning a mill in its course. The goldfish are in perfect health, eating small

earthworms and vermicelli, while the minnows prefer flies. Besides the rivulet, a fountain keeps the water aerated.

THE ACTOR.

The 700th performance of "Dorothy" in London was marked inside the Prince of Wales's Theatre by an audience which filled the house in every part. It had been florally decorated at Mr. H. J. Leslie's expense, and the audience displayed the most earnest enthusiasm throughout, calling for everybody at the close

CLIPPINGS FROM THE COMICS.

SOCIETY GOSSIP.

(From *St. Stephen's Review*.)

The Grand Old Man has received another gift of pottery, from Burleson. It was in the form of a vase. About 2,000 mugs were in attendance at the presentation.

Many people set great "Store" by the Co-operative movement, and are ready to render it every "Civil Service" in their power.

AN OAT-ROCIOUS FACT.—Harvest reports say that corn this year is more plentiful than wheat. This is bad news; for, to put it figuratively, a hungry man only lumps with his corn, but he runs after something to eat.

A DEFINITION.—Hotel clerks are the men who make copies in menu-script of the dinner items.

"IS MARRIAGE A FAILURE?"—Wife (reading newspaper): "I marriage a failure, dear?"—Husband: "An honourable failure, my love. The wife generally manages to get 20s. in the pound."

(From *Punch*.)

DIAGNOSIS.—Cabin (insolently, on receiving his right fare): "What's this ere for?"—Fare (promptly): "Well, I should say for 'drink'—if you ask me—by the look of you."

THE LAWS OF HEREDITY ILLUSTRATED.—Grigson (who has tripped up his friend Professor Grigson's camp) stool just as the latter was sitting down on it: "Hi! Don't! It's no good cutting up rough, you know—I inherited a tendency to practical joking, and can't help it—you said so yourself!"—Grigson: "Quite so, my dear fellow; you're not to blame a bit! But I've inherited a tendency to kick practical jokers, and can't help it either!"—[Kicks him.]

ADVICE TO WOULD-BE CYCLISTS.—Tri before you Bi.

MEN OF RANK AND STATION.—Railway cab-men.

THE BRIT AND THE HONEYMOON.—The wedding dress of the Princess Letitia, who is shortly to be married to her uncle, the Duke of Aosta, is to be embroidered with bees, the emblem of the House of Bonaparte. No doubt the "going away" costume of this young lady, who has made so singular a choice in the selection of a husband, will also include a bee—in her bonnet!

NEW NAME FOR THE AGRICULTURAL FOLLOWERS OF THE G. O. M.—Men of strawberries.

(From *Judy*.)

RECENT SCENE AT THE COASTGUARD STATION OR A COMMERCIAL PORT.—Coastguard Officer: I see an enemy's ship is approaching.—All: So do I.—Coastguard Officer: She is landing a boat's crew of marines, so let us go in and prepare to give them a good reception.—All: Yes; let us go in. [They arrange themselves, armed, at the upper windows. Meanwhile, the ship fires on the town, and the marines land and make for the custom house. Being unprotected in the open, the coastguard men have greatly the advantage, when, suddenly, the ship's guns cease, and the marine officer, pulling out a white pocket-handkerchief, waves it, and advances to the guardhouse.]—Marine Officer: I have the honour to inform you, sir, that the town has been bombarded and captured; so, I presume, you have no wish to prolong hostilities?—Coastguard Officer: Not in the least, sir.—Marine Officer: Well, I have the honour to wish you a very good morning!—Coastguard Officer: The same to you, sir.—[The marines retire.

A HARD CRUER.—A baker's man, named Wicker, was charged at Dalton Police Court with embezzling £3 from his employer, a Mr. Lock. Of course, this was a very Wickered thing to do, but Lock supplied the key to his conduct when he informed the court that he only paid the man 16s. a week, and that he had a wife and two children to keep on that salary.

There is great agitation in the feminine bosom, for it is reported that the work of fiction known as the dress-improver, after being all the "go," is to go entirely. No doubt the belles of Belgravia have grown tired of a fashion that "arrested" men's vulgar and ugly. *Avec le temps, on change son "bustle."*

(From *Fun*.)

A CLOUD OVER THE (HONEY)MOON.—Ingenuous Bride: I don't care for the sea when it is so awfully calm.—Brutal Bridegroom: Which means you would do without it or rather waive it.—I. B.: Don't be frivolous, dearest. By the way, how fine the seaweed is here; I'm so fond of it. Do you know any books upon it?—B. B.: Can't exactly say, darling; but why not see *Ouida*? [Then the poor young creature not unnaturally began to think that the honeymoon is not all.

Mr. Parvenu: That's all settled about them carriages, then; but, look here, the missis said I was to be sure and have a crest painted on 'em.—Coachbuilder: Oh, certainly, sir. What is your crest?—Mr. P.: Well, I—er—that is, I—er, I suppose I've forgotten it; but that don't matter, do it? You can find me a crest, can't you, if I pay for it?—Coachbuilder: Oh, yes, sir, by half means. I've got a few 'ere as you could choose from, sir. You are, sir, lions is popular, but elephants is very peculiar.

"He will want his clothes made large for him," observed a mother when she took her son into a cheap tailor's to be measured, "for you see he is a growing boy." "Humph, yes," replied the knight of the shears doubtfully, as he gazed at his protruding wrists and ankles. "But, really, m'm, I should say by the look of him that he was a grown boy, and I'm afraid I must charge accordingly."

Inquiring Friend: How do you manage to raise your rent, Hardup?—Hardup: I never do; my landlord keeps doing that, but my time is fully occupied in inventing excuses to avoid payment.

(From *Funny Folks*.)

ANOTHER NAVAL MANGUER.—The latest thing in stage realism is a real yacht. It is believed to be a remarkable example of stage-craft, and is one of the salient points of the piece. It must be a new experience for the yacht, seeing that the only other stage with which it has been connected is the landing-stage.

DATES AND DATA.—Registrar (who has forgotten the date): Let me see, Mr. Quiverup, this is the twenty-fifth, isn't it?—Happy Father: N-no, sir, only the twelfth, sir—and all boys.

THE HORSE AND THE BULL.—Squire: And, Mike, if you see the veterinary surgeon, tell him to look at the mare.—Mike: Yes, sorr; and what will Oi tell him if Oi don't see him, sorr?

THE EIGHT PIRATES.—Manager of Operatic Troupe: Want an engagement, my boy? Well, a w'e voice is the thing? Do you think you could be heard in a large space, perhaps amid confusion?—Aspirant: Quite sure, sir. I am the boy what calls out the papers at Clapham Junction when the trains come in.—Manager: You'll do. Consider yourself the new tenor robusto.

"Everyman of the City"—The gorgeous male menials at the Mansion House.

Naval Note.—Our warships, as a rule, can't steam half as fast at sea as they do on paper, and yet they're called "The Fleet!"

The Height of the Seaside Season.—The rents.

When may capital be said to be "tied up?"—When it is in bonds.

Hard and Fast—A cannon-ball.

A Doubtful Dish—Black Rod in pickle.

A Spare Copper—A lead policeman.

The Confidence Trick—Dropping a penny into an automatic machine.

A Regular Cropper—A methodical farmer.

Dishonoured Checks—A suit in pawn.

A Naval Engagement—Edwin and Angelina's on Margate Jetty.

Threatened Strikes in America—Jake Kilrain has gone home to challenge all his countrymen.

In compliance with the request lately made, the Sultan of Turkey has sanctioned the law of

should be re-cast. This is a reform which must have been ripening for a couple of centuries past. No one could be more in favour than I am of calling a spade a spade at the right time and place—wherever, in short, any desirable object is to be gained by doing so. But I do not think that the solemnisation of matrimony, usually before a mixed audience of young men and maidens, is one of these occasions.

The reminiscences of Buffalo Bill will be published next winter in London and New York simultaneously. I hope he intends to favour the public with a full, true, and particular account of his "society" experiences in this country.

An American expert declares that he knows of at least six hundred counterfeits of the old masters which are now hanging in private galleries in the United States, and all of which were originally purchased in Europe at very high prices.

AMUSING SCENE AT THE ITALIAN EXHIBITION.

A very amusing incident was witnessed the other day at the Italian Exhibition. In the Coliseum the battle of Limerick was about to commence, and the Carthaginians, in accordance with custom, were about to offer up their human sacrifice, and invoke the favour of the gods. The first victim was a beautiful girl, with long, flaxen hair, who was led to the stake in an agony of despair between a couple of soldiers, and by them bound with chains. The flames and smoke from the fagots nearly hid the victim from view. The scene, solemn and impressive in the extreme, so worked upon the nervous susceptibilities of an elderly country clergyman who was among the audience that he suddenly sprang upon one of the seats, and in a loud voice denounced the brutal, inhuman treatment to which the fair-haired damsel was being subjected. The audience, of course, screamed with delight, but the reverend gentleman, regarding the matter from an extremely different point of view, gesticulated all the more wildly, and asked in impassioned tones: "Are we to revert to the dark days, and will the British public in this nineteenth century watch human beings sacrificed for their amusement?" It was a considerable time before the rural clergyman could be convinced that the performance was merely a theatrical show quite independent of any form of physical torture.

WHO IS THE MAN?

He's a wonderful person, 'tis safe to declare, Who can hunt with the hounds while he runs with the hare.

Yes, his great versatility scorns any bounds Who can run with the hare while he hunts with the hounds;

Who treats with contempt the most potent of facts,

And grandly ignores all his yesterday's acts; Who can prove to a man that the moca which he sees,

He put there himself, and 'tis nought but a cheese;

That he smells with his eyes, that he sees through his nose;

That he walks on his elbows and not on his toes; That Alfred the Great used to stand on his head; That the Pharaohs yet live, but that England is dead;

Who will prove to a Welshman, a Pat, or a Scot, That each of the three is the cream of the lot; That each shamrock, each leek, and each thistle is worth

A ton of roses, which cumber the earth; That the Frenchman undoubtedly won Waterloo, And Creasy, and Blenheim, and Agincourt, too;

Who is able to make it as clear as the light. When 'tis twelve o'clock noon 'tis the middle of night;

That the devil himself is the purest of white, And the father of lies is a gentleman quite.

Yes, his great versatility scorns any bounds, Who can run with the hare while he hunts with the hounds.

G. O. M.

THE NEW WIMBLEDON.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE PEOPLE."

Sir,—Coming down for a week's holiday to my native village, Yateley, Hampshire, last Sunday, when passing through the common, I thought to myself, "why was such a good place for the new Wimbledon overlooked?" So a little later in the day, when looking through your paper, which I had brought down with me, I was very pleased to read the remarks of your correspondent "General Chatter" on Yateley Heath, and its suitability for the new Wimbledon. I wish he had passed that way a long time ago, that his remarks might have come under the notice of your many thousand readers, including so many Volunteers, who, I think, ought to have a much larger share in selecting the new site. But I am afraid it is too late in the day now for anything to be done, although it is a much more convenient place from London than any of the sites spoken of being only an hour's ride from Waterloo to Fleet Street.—Yours, &c., J. HILTON.

Yateley, Hants, August 23.

FAREWELL TO WIMBLEDON.

Farewell to the camp of the marksmen keen On Wimbledon's breezy moorland green; No more shall the echo of rifle shot, Nor where screaming bullet disturb the spot, Where once proud Caesar's legions bold Entrenched themselves in the times of old.

Farewell to the target, the range, and tent, Where victor and vanquish'd in union went;

From "on" to "on," a "centre," and "pull" no more;

From the butts shall lengthen the shooting score;

For the marksman his mantlet now discards

And the message of lead from a thousand yards.

Though Wimbledon's roll of glory appears,

Like the sun, to have set with "The Queen's" Volunteers."

Yet still upon fields little known to fame,

The rifleman's bullet shall whistle again,

As a trigger he pulls with steady sight

On Cannock Chase or the plain of Pirbright.

A. H. MARSHALL, 22nd Middlesex R. V.

DRUMMING OUT VOLUNTEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE PEOPLE."

Sir,—I see in your issue of the 12th August you mention a case of an Essex Volunteer being drummed out, as you call it, for insubordination.

You state as far as your recollection goes it is the first, and you sincerely trust it will be the last we shall ever hear of such degrading exhibitions.

Well, I am pleased that such cases are few and far between, but I was a witness to a similar case

some years back—about eight, now—while I

was a member of the St. George's Rifles, (6th Middlesex, then the 11th). Two men had misbehaved themselves and had refused to apologize in writing to the commanding officer for their conduct, and after being personally called upon at Lambeth Palace grounds to again apologize, and once more refusing, their rifles, bayonets, and belts were taken from them, and they were marched from there under an escort to Wellington Barracks, where a square was formed and a statement was read to them by the major, who is now colonel of the regiment. He ordered that their shoulder straps and emblems worn on the forage caps, viz., the crown and St. George and Dragon, should be taken from their uniforms by the sergeant-major, as they had so disgraced the regiment, and after that was done they were marched to the gate of Wellington Barracks under an escort as before. I simply call attention to this as being the first case in my recollection. If you feel disposed to publish this letter in your valuable paper you are at liberty to do so.

Your, &c.,

A MEMBER OF THE ST. GEORGE'S RIFLES AT THE TIME.

The Mid-Wales Railway at Newbridge was on

Wednesday under water for so great a distance, in

consequence of the flooding of the River Wye by

the heavy rainfall, that a morning passenger

train from Brecon had to be stopped, and the

passengers conveyed to a relief train in boats.

The strike of coal-miners in New South Wales is

causing serious inconvenience and loss. Steamers

are laid by and factories closing for want of coal.

THE PEOPLE, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1888.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY AT SURBITON.

A Major Shot by his Son. Murder and Suicide.

A fearful tragedy was enacted at Surbiton on Sunday evening last, when Gordon Horace Hare, aged 33, shot his father, Major Thomas Hare, dead and then blew out his own brains. The son had led a dissipated life, and after being helped times out of number by his parents was forbidden the house. After going abroad he returned and threatened the life of his father, for which he was locked up and punished. He again left Surbiton, for the family apparently did not know that he was in the neighbourhood until a week or so ago. It appears, however, that on the Saturday night a man of gentlemanly manners entered the Kingston Hotel and asked for a bed. He gave a card, on which were the words "Gordon Hare." He came late in the evening, spent some time in the smoking-room, and went to his room at half past ten. In the morning it was found that all the pictures in the smoking-room (political caricatures) had been turned with their faces to the wall, and even the address cards about the looking-glass had been treated in the same way. On Sunday morning this man breakfasted at eleven, and remained upon the premises until past four and five. During the day he had no liquor of any kind to drink. As he left the hotel the postman noticed that he looked very melancholy, but Hare said to him, "I shall be back this evening." Major Hare went out to service at St. Mark's Church in the evening, leaving a lady visitor with his wife, besides the servants. His youngest son also went out to conduct the mission service at Albany Hall. During their absence Gordon Hare is said to have called at the house and been refused admission. He went away, and no attempt was made to communicate with Major Hare. About eight o'clock Gordon returned to the house, and was standing under the portico on the top step, when his father, ignorant of his son's arrival, reached the garden gate, and rang the bell. Opening the gate, he was about to ascend the stone steps to the front door, when his son drew a revolver and fired. The bullet passed through the father's collar bone, and, severing some large blood-vessels, the old gentleman fell dead at the foot of the steps. At that moment Dr. Owen Coleman, of Dunedin, Victoria-road, the medical attendant of the family, was passing on the opposite side of the road, on his way from church, with a lady. He heard the shot, and rushed across to the gate, when a second shot was fired, this time in the air. The next moment he saw a man standing at the door (which, at the same time, was opened by a servant), place a revolver to his mouth, fire, and fall backwards. A coachman named Sanksy, who was standing in the roadway with his wife, also saw the two men fall, and followed Dr. Coleman to where they lay. Exactly opposite the house is Surbiton Cottage Hospital, the matron of which, Miss Cunningham, heard the shots and Nurse Andrews, hearing the explosions, ran across the road with some brandy, which she tried, though ineffectually, to administer to Major Hare. Both men were dead before their bodies were raised. The body of Major Hare was taken into his own house, and that of his son was removed to the mortuary of the Cottage Hospital opposite. Mrs. Hare was greatly affected upon hearing of the tragedy. When the body of Gordon Hare was raised he still retained in his right hand the six-chambered revolver with which he committed the double crime. An examination of the bodies showed that death must have been instantaneous in each case. The excitement produced by the occurrence was very great, and the utmost sympathy is manifested for Mrs. Hare and her unhappy sons.

The White Lilles.

which are so beautiful in every old-fashioned garden, may

LAST WEEK'S
LAW AND POLICE.

City Summons Court.

Summons to PLEASE THE CONSTABLE. — Humphrey Lynch, hawker, was summoned for causing an obstruction with his fruit barrow in Park-lane.—Police-constable White deposed that defendant stood with his barrow in such a position as to stop one line of traffic. Witness had cautioned him only a quarter of an hour before, and this time he told him he should summon him. Defendant then said, "I will make it hot for you."—Mr. Alderman Renals: Well, now you the magistrate, what have you to say?"—Defendant, who spoke with a strong Irish accent, answered, "I am trying very hard to get an honest living, your worship, but this policeman is always after me. From two o'clock until a quarter to three he was following me about. I was walking along in the middle of the road, when he came up and said he should summon me."—Mr. Alderman Renals: You have been summoned before the officer says, and then you had to pay the costs.—The Defendant: Yes, it was the same then. I could not help it.—Mr. Alderman Renals: You have brought a letter here from a gentleman, but it is not evidence, and I cannot read it.—The Defendant: He is a gentleman that knows me well, and knows I would not do what was wrong. I have been trying for two years to please this policeman, and cannot do it.—Mr. Alderman Renals said he knew it was difficult for this class of men to get a living, but the regulations of the police must be obeyed. He should order the defendant to pay the costs, and if he came there again he would be more severely punished.

Guildhall.

RIVAL MATCH SELLERS. — Abraham Simons, 22, was charged with assaulting William Fell, a match seller, by striking him in the eye.—The prosecutor, whose head was bandaged up, said that about half-past three on Friday afternoon he was in Moorgate-street selling matches. The prisoner, who was standing next to him, also selling matches, told him to go away, else he would punch his head. Witness refused to go. The prisoner said "I'll fight you for half a crown." He refused to fight. The prisoner then wanted to fight him for it. During the altercation the prisoner's board, containing matches, upset, whereupon he struck witness a blow in the eye. The witness retaliated, and there was a fight, in which the complainant's eye was cut. He went to the hospital and had it stitched.—Constable Gurr said that he saw a disturbance in Moorgate-street. He found the prosecutor defending himself against the blows of the prisoner.—The prisoner said that if the case were adjourned he could get a gentleman who saw that the prosecutor commenced the fight.—Sir Henry Bates adjourned the case.

Bow-street.

Nov. Sons Yrs. —An elderly and well-dressed man, named Robert Wylie, was charged with being drunk in a public place.—It appeared that about six o'clock that morning he was released on bail, having apparently become sober. The effect of thisiciency was, however, disastrous, as when placed in the dock it was noticeable that his few hours of liberty had not been spent wisely. He was, in fact, in such a condition that Mr. Bridge was obliged to remand him until Monday. When this decision had been made clear to Mr. Wylie, he said, "I hope, my lord, I'll recon sider ver ver verdict." As he was removed from the dock he continued murmuring, "I ought to recon sider ver ver verdict; recon sider y ver verdict. Hic!"

Not to be BELIEVED. —John Griffin, 18, was charged with assaulting Charlotte Nicholls, aged 16.—The prosecutrix stated that on the 17th August she left her home at Harlington, near Ruislip, to come to town to look for a situation as domestic servant. She rode up to town in the wagon of a man she knew. They arrived at three a.m. She went to have a look round Covent Garden Market, and met the prisoner and another young man. They gave her a cup of coffee, and then the prisoner asked her to go home to his lodgings, as it was so cold. "She said, I'll come if you think it's all right." They took her to a lodging-house in Parker-street, Drury-lane, but it was so dirty she would not stop. She said she would go away, and the prisoner and his friend then dragged her into a dark room and assaulted her.—Police-constable 102 E said that the prosecutrix came to him crying, and he went back with her to the lodging-house, where, however, only the prisoner was to be found.—The girl's mother stated that she had had various situations as a servant, but had not kept any of them.—Mr. Bridge said such charges could only be sustained where the prosecutrix was a truthful person. In this case the girl could not be believed, and he therefore discharged the prisoner.

Marlborough-street.

INFATUATED BY THE SALVATION ARMY. —Edith Field was charged on remand with attempting to commit suicide by walking into the Serpentine a few nights ago.—The prisoner screamed as soon as she got into the water, and two soldiers ran to the spot and rescued her. She refused to say who she was or where she lived, and the whole affair was shrouded in mystery. When brought before the magistrate she wore a Red Riding Hood cap, and remained persistently mute. When asked her name she gave that of Edith Field, and appeared to have fully repented of her folly.—An inspector of police said that he was her step-brother, but he could not explain why she had attempted to destroy her life. She had been in a situation as cook, and bore the best of characters. He had not heard anything of a love affair.—Mr. Hannay said that a lady had sent him a sovereign for her benefit.—The inspector wished that the girl might be sent home to her friends in Norfolk. He believed she had become infatuated by the Salvation Army.—Mr. Hannay released the girl, and gave her the sovereign into the keeping of her brother.

NOT THE RIGHT REMEDY. —Caroline Childe, a delicate-looking young woman, described as a servant out of place, was charged with being disorderly by persistently ringing the bell of a house in Warren-street.—The occupier said the woman came to the house at half-past eight, and went on knocking until ten o'clock, when he had to call a constable and give her in charge. She wished to see a man who was employed there.—Robert Wilkins, a porter, said that a fortnight ago the woman entered the premises and annoyed him. She averred that she was in an interesting condition, and wanted him to make provision for her. He had not seen her for months.—The Prisoner: He knows all about me, but wants to make it out that he does not—in reply to the magistrate, Wilkins admitted having been improperly intimate with the woman.—Police-constable 31 D E said that he found the prisoner ringing violently at the bell. On ordering her away, she said that she should return, as she did not care what consequences followed.—Mr. Hannay told the prisoner that she would have her remedy hereafter.—The Prisoner: He told me he would provide for me if I was unable to work, but he has not done anything. He would not come to the door last night, and that was why I rang the bell.—Mr. Hannay: You must not go there to annoy him.—Fined 10s.

THE BOSTON-STREET ROBBERY. —Edward John Lavers, Bartaff-road, Walworth; and Seymour Lloyd, a draper, of Stanhope-street, were charged, on remand, with stealing and receiving twelve sealskin jackets, of the value of about £200, the property of Mr. T. S. Jay, of the International Fur Stores, Regent-street. The evidence previously given has been reported. Mr. Humphreys, who now prosecuted, called a railway carman, William Thomas Harris, who said that on the 20th June he called with his van at the fur stores and received a parcel from Lavers addressed to "Stanhope," of Stanhope-street. Lavers took it from under a counter, and asked him to get it delivered the same night, and witness told him he would do his best to do so. Next day

Lavers said that they did not get the parcel overnight, and witness told him he would make inquiries about it. It had not the label of the Fur Company upon it.—John William Baker, a carman in the service of the London Parcels Delivery Company, said that he received a parcel on the 20th June from the Green Man and Still receiving house, Oxford-street, and took it to the offices of his company in Fetter-lane. He believed it was addressed "Stanhope, Euston-road."—Arthur Martin, another carman in the same service, said that on the 27th June he received a parcel addressed "Stanhope, Stanhope-street, Euston-road," and he took it to No. 127. It was signed for in the name of Mrs. Scott said that she occupied No. 127, Stanhope-street. Lloyd had lodged with her over two years, and she thought she had seen the other prisoner there. She received the parcel and signed for it. He had previously told her to take in a parcel addressed "Stanhope." On one came during the day.—In cross-examination, the witness said that Lloyd had not been in constant employment.—As this was all the evidence which the police proposed to call then, Mr. Newton submitted that there was no case against Lloyd.—Mr. Hannay said he did not go so far as that.—Mr. Newton applied for the bail to be reduced.—Mr. Hannay: How can I reduce the bail when the case is strengthened?

Clerkenwell.

A LIGHT DAY. —There were only six charges on the night list when Mr. Saunders took his seat on the bench, the most serious matter being a charge of stealing some garden hose from a shop door, for which the offender was sentenced to a month's hard labour. Following the usual course here, the Saturday half-holiday was observed, and the result was a day drawn blank, notwithstanding that the attendance of the officers of the court was the same as other days. At four o'clock Mr. Saunders returned to the bench to hear a solitary charge of attempting to pick pockets. The evidence in the case was very unsatisfactory, two police-constables, 406 G and 420 G, deposing that when in plain clothes in Farringdon-street (near the Metropolitan Railway) at 2 p.m. that day they watched the prisoners going into the crowds around book and other stalls there, and saw one first attempt to open a lady's bag and the other subsequently to try to steal a man's watch. The prisoners were evidently hard-working men, one, George Clark, an engineer, and the other, George Smith, a turner, and both indignantly denied the charge, moreover asserting that they were unknown to each other, and could not have therefore acted in concert. The police said that the men had given their correct addresses, and nothing was known of them.—Mr. Saunders ordered a remand for inquiries.

Thames.

BETTER to BACK. —Berthold Stevan, aged 23, a powerful-looking German, was charged with being found on enclosed premises for the purpose of committing a felony.—At half-past one o'clock on the morning of the 18th ult. Albert Morris, of Prince's-square, Cable-street, St. George's, was aroused by hearing the loud barking of his dog, which he kept in his yard. He opened the window and looked out, but could see nobody. His wife then looked and saw a man running in a van. The prosecutor and his son afterwards entered the yard. They found the prisoner in a van. The prosecutor remained there to prevent him from escaping, while his son went for a constable. When the constable arrived the prisoner was given into his custody. On asking him what he was doing there at that time in the morning, the prisoner said, "I only came here for a sleep." They found a bunch of keys in the van, a screw-driver, a box of matches, and a knife. The prisoner afterwards said he had climbed over the gate, which was impossible, owing to its height. He must have gained admittance to the yard by some other means, thereby avoiding the dog, which was a large ferocious animal.—The constable now informed the magistrate that the prisoner had only been three weeks in this country.—Mr. Lushington said he could not doubt the prisoner was on enclosed premises for the purpose of committing a felony. He sentenced him to two months' hard labour.

Worship-street.

CHARGE OF UTTERING A FALSE CHEQUE. —John Quin, 23, described as a traveller, of Napier-street, Shoreditch, was brought up on a warrant charged with obtaining £48 by false pretences and by means of a fictitious cheque.—The prisoner, who is of very respectable appearance, lodged it appeared, with a Miss Keiley, and being in arrear with his rent gave her on the 14th ult. a cheque on the Hibernian Bank (Limited), Tubberville, co. Sligo, purporting to be drawn by Dominic Quin for £48. The prisoner requested Miss Keiley to pay it through one of her tradesmen into a bank, and she handed it to Mr. Charles Barnham, grocer, of Shepherd's Walk. He paid it into his bank, the City Bank, Shoreditch branch, and not having heard from them, four days later he handed £48 to Miss Keiley, who handed it to the prisoner. The latter left her house very soon afterwards, and subsequently she received information from Mr. Barnham that the bank had returned the cheque marked "signature differs." Mr. Barnham said that he trusted Miss Keiley, and she said that she acted for Quin as she had done before, Mr. Barnham knowing his name. The signature to the cheque was supposed to be that of the prisoner's father, who was said to be a wealthy man in the North of Ireland.—The witnesses were cross-examined to show that the prisoner had said he did not want the money until the cheque was cleared, and that he was genuinely in the belief that it would be honoured.—Mr. Busby ordered a remand, and the prisoner was removed to prison.

SAFETY OUTRAGE. —John Thompson, 10, labourer, was charged with stealing 3s. 6d. from the person of a little girl, and further with committing a common assault to prevent his lawful arrest.—Esther Euney, a girl aged 10, said that she was sent on an errand and given some money. She was holding it in her closed hand as she went through the street, when the prisoner stopped her and asked how much she had. She said she did not know. He told her to let him look, and she said "No, she mustn't," and then he forced open her hand and took the money (3s. 6d.), with which he ran away.—Morris Franklin, a tailor, had seen the robbery and followed the prisoner, who first threatened, and then struck him a blow in the mouth, threatening to serve him worse if he did not go away. The witness, however, caused the prisoner's apprehension, but the money was not recovered.—The prisoner was remanded.

Westminster.

A STARTING PRISONER. —George Thompson, 60, alias Gascoigne, and "Black Jack," very wretchedly dressed, was charged before Mr. Birn on a warrant with neglecting to report a change of address to the police, as being a person under supervision.—Detective-sergeant Clough, B Division, said the prisoner was rather a notorious character in his younger days, but latterly he had got a precarious living by bone-picking and raking over dust-heaps. In January, 1853, he was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude and seven years' police supervision at the Middlesex Sessions, after previous convictions, and twice since he has been at large he had been locked up for failing to report, and sent back to gaol for brief periods.

Frequently he had been cautioned by the police for not complying with the terms of his license, and on Friday he was taken in custody because he did not report the fact that he left St. George's Workhouse infirmary on the 11th inst. and took up his abode in a common lodging-house. The prisoner seemed to be on the verge of starvation at the time of his arrest, and he devoured the food which was given him ravenously.—Mr. Birn said that seven years was a longer period of supervision than was now usually made up of a sentence, and he thought under all the circumstances it would be enough if he sent the prisoner to the House of Correction for fourteen days.

More than GUILTY.—A well-dressed woman

who was evidently much distressed in mind, applied to Mr. Birn to obtain protection from her husband, from whom she said she had been separated fourteen years. She had consequently been compelled to get her own living, and was engaged as a nurse, and at the present time was attending a lady in Eaton-terrace. Her husband had found her out and daily persecuted her for money. He kept ringing and knocking at the house, disturbing the patient, and she was frightened that she would be turned away in consequence. She had been obliged to leave other places by reason of his annoyance.—Mr. Birn: I dare say. You see, you encourage him by giving him money.—Applicant: Oh, sir, what am I to do? I am frightened of him, and if I have to leave every place what is to become of me? I have heard he is married again, but I cannot prove it. He is a most dangerous man.—Mr. Birn: The warrant officer shall caution him first, and if that has no effect he will be severely punished.—Applicant thanked his worship, and mentioned to the warrant officer, Denzgate, as evidence of the desperate character of the man that he had been imprisoned for throwing vitriol over a woman who, like her, he had previously threatened.

Lambeth.

SINGULAR CHARGE OF ROBBERY. —Elias Boulger, 49, described as a master tailor, living at Clarence-street, Notting Hill, was charged with stealing from 61, Trinity-square, Brixton, furniture, bedding, and other things, value £300, the property of Ruth Laura Warrington; also property value £75, the property of George Warrington. Mr. Sydney prosecuted.—The evidence was to the effect that on 23rd August Mrs. Warrington left home, the furniture being then all safe, and she had not given any authority to prisoner to remove the property. On Friday morning she found all the furniture had been taken away, and she had since seen it at Clarence-street, Notting Hill. She was the lessor of this house, but it was dilapidated property. The prisoner had got his name attached to the lease. She was under 20 years of age then, and the prisoner was her manager. Her business connection with the prisoner ceased three years ago, and since then he had annoyed her. She carried on business in Clarence-road and Chester-street as a tailor, and prisoner was her manager. He had been in partnership with her for six weeks in a tailor's business in Old Kent-road, but the partnership deed was dissolved, and notice to that effect published in the *Gazette*, and then he was made manager under a deed and paid 2s. per week. The prisoner had an old bill of sale of her brother's three years back. He was then locked up for assaulting her, and ordered to find bail to keep the peace for six months. She had been engaged to the prisoner three or four years back, but it was broken off. The bill of sale for £200 on the furniture had been paid. The bill of sale produced was taken away with the furniture. The assignment on it was a forgery.—Some further evidence was given by the husband of the witness, when Detective Clarke, of the W Division, proved taking the prisoner into custody when he said the things belonged to him, and that the place he had removed them to was the joint estate of himself and the prosecutrix.—Mr. Sydney said he would have to ask for a remand to call the mother and servant of the prosecutrix, whom he understood were locked in a room whilst the removal was made by the prisoner. There were several articles not recovered, including a piano which witness had been left at a public house on the road in security for money advanced.—Mr. Chance said it was a singular case and he should allow a remand.—Mr. Sydney said doubtless a charge of forgery would be proceeded with the following week against the prisoner.—The prisoner was remanded.

Southwark.

SERIOUS ASSAULT BY A LODGING-HOUSE PORTER. —Edward Sell, a lodging-house porter, 50, Duke-street, Westminster Bridge-road, was charged before Mr. Shell with violently assaulting Hannah Butler, a single woman, by kicking her about the head and body.—Police-constable W. Thompson, 123 L, said that the injured W. Thompson, 123 L, said that the injured woman was not present, and he believed she was accused of stealing their own goods. If she assaults you again take out a summons.

MISS TYSEN'S BABY. —A young woman, giving the name of Tyseen, applied for summons against a "star comique" engaged at the Foresters' Hall, for three years' bastardy arrears. She had previously got warrants, but he had always evaded them. The magistrate granted a warrant, and the woman gave the name and description of her faithless lover, which exactly tallied with a "star comique" singing in the East-end. Warrant-officers Ford and Billings accordingly attended the music hall, enjoyed songs, heard "their man" sing, and when the show was over waited for their prey. As he was passing out one of the officers tapped him on the shoulder, and whispered, "I am a policeman, and have a warrant for your arrest." "What for?" was the astonished query. "Miss Tyseen's baby." The singer laughed, assured the officers that he knew nothing of the affair, but volunteered to go to the police-station. He was taken to the Bethnal Green-road station and detained, but so conscious were the officers of his innocence that although now about one o'clock on Saturday morning, they telephoned for the lady, and she arrived about three. "Well, miss; how's the baby?" asked the "star comique," but the lady blushed, and stammered, and apologised. He was not her "star comique," although similar in name, profession, and appearance. The accused accepted the apologies good humouredly, and expressed a hope that she would be more successful next time. Of course, he was released.

Southwark.
THE USE OF THE TRUNCHEON. —Frederick Morgan, 31, labourer, of 2, Huntingdon-street, Tidal Basin, East, was charged with assaulting Police-constable Stocker, 220 M, by striking him on the head with his fist in Plough-road, Fotherhithe.—Police-constable Olin, 340 M, said he was called to take the prisoner into custody for assaulting a man named Michie, who, the prisoner said, owed him money. On the way to the station he became violent and struck another constable. Witness drew his truncheon, and the prisoner caught hold of it, and in the struggle the prisoner was struck on the head with it by accident. On reaching the station Michie would not charge the prisoner.—Police-constable Stocker said the last witness beckoned to him to follow him, which he did. The prisoner struck him in the eye, and was very violent. Witness drew his truncheon and was about to strike the prisoner on the shoulder, but as he moved he received the blow on the head.—Mr. Fenwick said that in his opinion it was best that the police should not use the staff at all unless it was absolutely necessary for self-defence.—Stockier said the prisoner was kicking him dangerously when he struck him. In reply to the prisoner, he said he did not say, "Leave go of the railings, or I will break your arm." The other policeman did not say, "Knock him down."—George Michie, of 21, St. Mary's-road, Plaistow, said the prisoner assaulted him, and he went for a constable. He did not see the assault on the policeman, but saw the prisoner struggling.—Mr. Fenwick remanded the prisoner on his own bail for the production of further witness.

STRANGER DROWNING CASES. —Dr. Macdonald held an inquest at the Town Hall, Shoreditch, on the body of George Rogers, aged 49 years, a bargeman, lately living at 77, St. Peter's-street, Essex-road, Islington, who was drowned in the River Lee, of Rochester, immediately jumped in without even divesting himself of his coat, and succeeded in getting hold of Rogers, who, when brought on board, was dead. Witness did not see the deceased slip, but believed he had a fit and fell in.—The coroner asked where Captain Lee was, and was told that he had returned to Rochester. He then said that Lee's conduct was worthy of great praise, and it was a pity that his efforts were unavailing.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and endorsed the coroner's remarks.

Mr. George Collier, the deputy-coroner for South-east Middlesex, held an inquiry at the Town Hall, Poplar, respecting the death of a man unknown, whose body was found in the River Thames, near Blackwall Stairs, on Thursday.

James Watfield, a sub-inspector of the Thames police, said that on the day in question he was in the police galley when he noticed the body of the deceased floating down the river. It was secured and taken to the Poplar Mortuary, where it now lies awaiting identification.

The following is a description of the body:—Age 40, height

5 ft. 8 in., hair and moustache light brown; one tooth in upper jaw missing; was wearing black

diagonal trousers, blue serge coat and vest, blue stockings and low shoes, no cap; the general appearance is that of a foreign seaman.—At the conclusion of the evidence an open verdict was returned.

DE NONCUSED FROM THE ALTAR. —Count Moore, a Tipperary landlord, and his son, Mr. Whittaker, having brought from Liverpool ten emergency men, who were protected by eighty policemen, to cut down and remove the crops of an evicted tenant, were removed in strong terms from the altar last Sunday by the Rev. R. O'Neill, parish priest of Latin, near Limerick. At the first mass, when Mr. Whittaker, who was guarded by armed police-men, entered the church, a large number of the congregation rose and left in a body. Dr. O'Neill condemned this, and subsequently told his flock to leave the punishment of the agent in his hands. Mr. Whittaker, he said, was especially responsible for the disgrace which had taken place in their midst, having, he alleged, led on the police to attack the people. He (the agent) was a member of the parish committee, but he would be a member no longer. They would at once strike his name off the roll. As for Count Moore, the priest warned him to make due public reparation and repentance for his misdeeds. Never before in the South of Ireland, he believed, did any other Catholic landlord proprietor, "import from England into a peaceful parish a gang of robbers," to drag the means of subsistence from a tenant in the name of the law. Mr. Whittaker was also a member of some other religious bodies in the parish, and from these he would be removed. If, however, Count Moore repaired the scandal he had committed, he would be pardoned and Mr. Whittaker would be reinstated.

INQUESTS.

CRUSHED TO DEATH AT BATTERSEA.

—On Saturday Mr. A. Braxton Hicks held an inquiry at the Star and Garter, Church-road, Battersea, concerning the death of Frederick Charles Thompson, aged 16 years, a stonemason's assistant, lately residing at 18, East-terrace, Queen's-road, Battersea, which occurred on the 2nd ult.—Mr. Moses Bower Corben, partner in the firm of Carey and Corben, stonemasons, of 182, Stewart's-road, Battersea, stated that the deceased had been in their service about four months. Witness last saw him alive at half-past eleven on Wednesday morning, when he took some tools out of his hand to show him what to do. At noon witness went to dinner, and

when he returned he learned that Thompson was dead. Witness explained that the stones which caused the lad's death were landings 5ft. 9in. square and 4in. thick; they were

THE THEATRES.

TOOLE'S.

After being played over 700 times on tour through the provinces, M. Lecocq's comic opera "Pepita" was for the first time introduced to a metropolitan audience at Toole's Theatre on Thursday evening. The plot, in the nature of the elaborate Spanish intrigue invented by Lopez de Vega, and brought to perfection two centuries later in the ingenious French comedies of Scribô, draws upon traditional stage fiction for its characters and even more upon romantic imagination for its facts. Inez, the young and captivating heiress to the shadowy throne of the Canary Islands, and her confidential friend, the equally beautiful Pepita, have contracted clandestine marriages with two brother innkeepers, named Inigo and Pedrillo. To counteract a sinister plot against the princess, carried on by her Prime Minister and her commander-in-chief, she and her companion resort to a series of disguises, which, while helping to develop lively and diverting incidents, serve to present these high-born dames in a succession of the most picturesque and fetching of costumes. This agreeable masquerade, at the same time that it baffles the machinations of the conspirators against the princess and her lady confidante, raises in humorous fashion the jealousy of their husbands, which, however, is ultimately allayed by the public disclosure of the rank of these sportive dames. This imbroglio, carried consistently through convolutions of incidents, which it would be tedious to read as it is amusing to see, is the vehicle for music which, if it occasionally reminds the audience of strains previously heard in other operas, is none the less bright and pleasing by reason of its exhilarating tunefulness. Miss Wadman's castanet song, awakening melodious echoes of the favourite "Maritana" waltz, deservedly won an encore. A very fresh and no less funny duet between the rival conspirators, comically impersonated by Messrs. F. Seymour and Walker Marwick, was also redemande by general acclaim. Other charming numbers, repeated by the expressed wish of the audience, were the "Midnight Stars" serenade and chorus, the "Cachaca" chorus, and the spirited "Matador" song, sung with infinite grace as Pepita was admirably supplemented by the piety of Miss Kate Cutler as Inez. The rival innkeepers, with their really comic "business," were drolly impersonated by the lively Mr. Horace Lingsard and the quaint Mr. Louis Kelleher. Enlivening alike in its story and music, grateful to the eye for its sequent variety of pretty pictures, and admirably acted and sung, "Pepita," with scarcely a dull moment through its three acts, was acknowledged by the applause of the audience to have won the success claimed for it by the conductor, M. Van Biene, in the brief speech made by him at the conclusion of the performance.

THE SUGAR BOUNTIES.

Signature of the Treaty.

The final meeting of the International Conference on Sugar Bounties was held at the Foreign Office on Thursday afternoon, under the presidency of Baron H. de Worms. All the accredited plenipotentiaries were present with the exception of Lord Salisbury.

The Exchange Telegraph Company is officially informed that the treaty securing the abolition of sugar bounties was signed by the consenting Powers at the Foreign Office at four o'clock on Thursday. France, through her representative, M. Waddington, the French ambassador, reserves her signature, but retains the option of signing the treaty any time during the next six months.

A late message from the Exchange Telegraph Company says:—We have been specially favoured by Baron de Worms with a copy of the treaty signed at the convention respecting the suppression of sugar bounties. The contracting parties engage to take such measures as shall constitute an absolute and complete guarantee that no open or disguised bounty shall be granted on the manufacture or exportation of sugar. They also engage to levy the tax on the quantities of sugar intended for consumption without granting on exportation any drawback or repayment of duties or any writing off which can give rise to any bounty. The engage to place in bond under permanent supervision of the revenue authorities sugar factories and refineries. The British Government agree not to impose differential duties on cane or beet sugar, imported from countries beyond the seas or foreign possessions taking part in the convention. Russia is to be placed on the same footing. The contracting parties engage to establish a permanent international commission charged with watching the execution of the provisions of the convention. From the date of the present commission refined sugar, molasses, or glucose, coming from any country maintaining the system of bounties, shall be excluded from the territories of the parties to the convention, which shall come into force on the 1st of September, 1891, and remain in force for ten years. Each of the contracting parties may exempt itself from the provisions of the treaty by twelve months' notice under certain conditions. Several of the Powers make declarations on the subject of the treaty, and M. Waddington, the French plenipotentiary, states that the Government of the French Republic adheres in principle and reserves to itself the right of adhering to it definitely, provided the laws and regulations France are found to be in accordance with it.

SUICIDE THROUGH DISAPPOINTED LOVE.

Miss Anna Frances Clements, a young lady only 17 years of age, residing at Grange, Milton, committed suicide a few days ago under very distressing circumstances. At an inquest held on the body, Mrs. Charlotte Clements, a widow of independent means, said the deceased, her only daughter, had for some time past been strange in her manner through a quarrel she had had with her sweetheart, who had since gone abroad. She frequently cried about him, and said she would sooner be dead than be without him. On Monday morning the servant went to the deceased's bedroom door for the purpose of calling her for breakfast. She knocked, but got no answer. The room door was then forced open, and the deceased was found lying dead on the bed. Dr. Henry Luthwick said that when he was called to see the deceased she had been dead several hours. Her throat was shockingly cut from ear to ear, and by her left side lay a bread knife. The bed clothes and room carpet were covered with vomit, which led him to believe that the deceased had taken something. He found under the pillow a bottle half full of Condy's fluid, a large portion of which she had doubtless drunk in order to destroy herself, but failing in that she had inflicted the injury on her throat, which caused almost instant death. The following letter, written by the deceased, was found in her dress pocket, pinned to which was her lover's photograph:—"Sunday evening.—Dear darling mother—I know when you hear of my sad end it will grieve you, but you must cheer up, for I am in a better world. Dear mother, I could not live without Frank, so his portrait bury in my coffin with me. Good-bye, mother dear, we shall meet above.—Ever yours, EMILY. P.S. Now, do not fret, for I am much happier. Sunday, eleven p.m."—The jury returned a verdict of suicide while of unsound mind.

VICTIMISING YOUNG WOMEN.

At the Marlborough-street Police Court, Julia Annie Blackman, described as a servant, of Carlton-road, Maida Vale, was charged with endeavours to obtain the sum of £12 from Mrs. Louisa Palmer, of North Audley-street, by means of a worthless cheque. Detective Crackett said the prisoner had made a statement to him to the effect that on August 15th, she met a man in Hyde Park, who asked her to meet him again, as he wanted her to do a job for him. She assented, and when she saw him again he gave her two pieces of paper, and asked her to sign the name "A. Hamp" on them. She did, as he told her, not knowing they were cheques. He asked her to take one of them to the grocer's, get the money, and bring it back to him. She should know the man again, and hoped he would soon be caught. The detective said the police were seeking for a man who had been doing this sort of thing for some time past. He was in the habit of accosting young women in the park, and then inducing them to sign cheques and take them to tradesmen for payment. The present was only one of many cases which had come under the cognisance of the police. A girl had been recently committed for trial on a similar charge.—Mr. Hannay said that the man must have been a servant, or something of the kind, to have known the names of persons connected with houses at the West-end.—A lady came forward, and said that the girl had been in her service up to the month of April last, when she left for the purpose of going home. She considered her character good.—Mr. Hannay: She appears to have been the innocent dupe of the man referred to. It was a cunningly devised fraud, and one which she would not be likely to concoct. (To the prisoner): I shall order you to be discharged, and you must assist the police in finding the man who has made you his victim.

LORD WOLSELEY ON OUR NAVAL STRENGTH.

In the course of an article on "Military Genius" which Lord Wolseley contributes to the September number of the *Fortnightly Review*, occurs the following passage:—"The torrent of anarchical democracy lately let loose upon England is undermining, and must eventually destroy, that fabric of military and naval strength upon which our stability as a nation rests. With its destruction hundreds of millions of money now invested in British enterprises will be removed to some country with an executive Government strong enough to maintain order and secure the rights of property at home, and strong enough, in a military sense, to hold its own against all foreign aggression. Our recent naval manoeuvres will certainly cause all Europe to question our naval strength, even if it does not open the eyes of our own electorate to the very disagreeable truths long known to every one not seated on the front benches."

THE SUDDEN DEATH AT RAMSGATE RAILWAY STATION.

In connection with the sudden demise of Mr. J. T. Miller, the well-known surgeon of Ramsgate, an inquiry was held on Thursday afternoon by Mr. Martin, coroner. It appeared that the deceased was 61 years of age, and had hurriedly ascended a steep hill to the railway station to catch a train, when he fell down and expired from heart disease. The deceased, who was a prominent member of the various learned societies, had been in practice for twenty years at Ramsgate.

A MAN TRAP.

A carpenter, named James Sinclair, has had a narrow escape from being killed by falling down a deep unused well. He was engaged in putting in a new flooring at 86, Duckett-street, Stepney, when he suddenly fell through what until then appeared to be hard ground. The man had the presence of mind to clutch at the side, and held on until his cries speedily brought assistance, when he was rescued from his perilous position. It was then found he had fallen through some rotten boards, which were covered with earth, and which had a wall in which there was some 17 feet of water.

A PORTSMOUTH TRAGEDY. Sad Story of Married Life.

Mr. T. A. Bramden, the Portsmouth coroner, held an inquest on Tuesday on the bodies of Thomas Jones, aged 39, and Eliza Jones, aged 30, his wife, who were found with their throats cut on the 20th August. The husband was a pensioner from the Royal Marine Artillery, and he had carried on business as a barber in St. Mary's-street. He was very fond of his wife, whom he had married off the streets, but her infidelity led to quarrels and a separation. The wife was drinking in a neighbouring public-house on Saturday night, and at half-past ten o'clock, being under the influence of drink, intimated her intention of going to her husband's house. The husband, who was described as a hard-working, sober man, went to a public-house between ten and eleven o'clock for a pint of ale, and the barmaid noticed that he was troubled and nervous. Subsequently a neighbour heard an alteration in the house of the deceased. Neither the man nor the woman was again seen alive.—The jury found that Jones committed wilful murder, and then took his own life, being at the time of unsound mind.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF BIGAMY.

William Leathard, a pork butcher and sausage maker, of Libri-road, Old Ford, was charged at Worship-street Police Court on Wednesday with having feloniously intermarried with Sarah Lee, his wife, Hannah Leathard, being then and now alive. Mr. Phillips defended the prisoner.—The case came before the court in consequence of a statement made by the prisoner himself that he had committed bigamy, his confession being made in court when he was standing in the dock to answer a charge of assaulting his second wife. She had then stated that he had been guilty of such violence to her that she could not live with him, and asked for a judicial separation with a weekly allowance. The prisoner then instructed his solicitors (Messrs. Abbott, Earle, and Ogle) to say that the complainant, who was then before the court as Sarah Leathard, was not his lawful wife. She said she had been his wife seventeen years, and had borne him eleven children. She refused to say if she knew anything about his having a wife living. She had heard that he had, she said, but on a woman being called forward by the prisoner and pointed out as his first wife, the second wife denied her. Eventually the magistrate made an order on the prisoner to pay the complainant, the second wife, £3 a week as alimony, granting her a judicial separation.—Detective-sergeant Melhuish, K. Division, now said that he had been investigating the facts, and had traced the two marriages. The witness to the first marriage were dead, and the second wife was the only witness available to prove the second ceremony. When he arrested the prisoner he was residing at his business place with the second wife, who had never enforced the order for separation, and he said that he had married twice, but the first time was a good many years ago. Referring to his first wife, he said he had known her to have two husbands during the last sixteen years.—John Allen, of Elm-terrace, Cambridge Heath, said that he was a nephew of the first wife, and knew that the prisoner had married her on October 10th, 1853. She was then Hannah Ann Bell Jervan, and was now in court.—The second wife said that as Sarah Lee she was married to the prisoner at the parish church, Hackney, on July 16th, 1871, and eleven of their children were alive.—Cross-examined by Mr. Phillips, she admitted that she knew the first wife. On her marriage with him in 1871 the prisoner was described as a bachelor.—Mr. Saunders fully committed the prisoner for trial at the Central Criminal Court, admitting him to bail in two sureties of £50.

A CABMAN COMMITTED FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

Mr. Henry E. Barnes held an inquest on Wednesday at Charing Cross Hospital concerning the death of Ann Hawley, 74, a widow, lately residing at 9, Lumley-court, Seven Dials.—It appeared from the evidence of several witnesses that on the night of Saturday, August 28th, deceased stepped into the roadway, High-street, Peckham, from a tramcar by which she had travelled from Westminster Bridge, when she was knocked down by a hansom cab which was coming from the direction of New Cross. The off-side wheel of the vehicle went over her. After being attended by a medical man she was removed to the above institution, where it was found necessary to amputate her right leg. She died the same night from the effects of the injuries. It was stated that the driver of the cab was drunk at the time, and that two men who were in it were also intoxicated. After running over deceased the driver went on for a distance of between two and three hundred yards, and it was only upon being pursued by several persons that he stopped.—One of the witnesses, a plumber, named William Graham, of Choumert-road, Peckham, stated that the driver was going at the rate of about eight to nine miles an hour, and could have avoided running over the deceased, as there was ample room for him to pass.—Edward Fricker, cabdriver, stated that on the night of August 28th he left his vehicle on the ramp at Peckham Rye, in charge of a man named Walter Winch, whilst he went to get his tea, and afterwards heard that, with his consent, another cabman named George Ernest Holden, who was out of employment, had driven off with it, and had run over an old lady. In answer to the coroner, witness said that he had known Holden some time, but had never authorised him to use his cab.—A constable stated that Holden had been charged with reckless driving and causing the deceased bodily harm, and had been remanded.—The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against George Ernest Holden, who was accordingly committed on the coroner's warrant to take his trial on that charge.

A GERMAN GIRL'S ADVENTURE.

At the Bow-street Police Court on Wednesday, Karl Kroger, a Dane, aged about 30, was charged before Mr. Bridge with assaulting Eliza Bacher, and with stealing from her £3.—The prosecutrix, who spoke with a German accent, said she was an actress in Paris not in London.—On the previous night she was going to the Promenade Concerts, but at "Charang Cross" she met a German girl, and one which she would not be likely to concoct. (To the prisoner): I shall order you to be discharged, and you must assist the police in finding the man who has made you his victim.

THE CANTERBURY.

A very pleasing programme is usually provided at this hall, which includes some spirited musical selections by the band. The Henderson and Stanley Quartette are favourites here, and deservedly so. The sketch "London Life," by the Brothers Horne and Miss Lydia Tyndale, in which some spirited boxing is displayed, finds favour with the audience. Some singing and dancing of a high class is tendered by Miss Kate Paradise and troupe, and Mr. Sam Barnes created much mirth by his droll sayings. The performances of Messrs. Sweeney and Ryland are productive of much amusement, to which the vocalism of the Sisters Learner forms a pleasing contrast, while M. Antonio Corfe goes through some startling and clever contortions. "The Bewitched Curate," a musical sketch, sets forth how a young clercyman attempts to cure his cousin of his infatuation for an actress, and ends up by becoming "mashed" himself. The impersonator of the chief character being Miss Elsie Phyllis, such a result is not to be wondered at. The Julian Quartette, headed by Miss Topsy Robini, tender some capital items; and Messrs. Resene and Robina give a clever parody of Professor Baldwin's drop from the clouds. Miss Bessie Bellwood is as popular here as elsewhere, so also are the Johnson Troupe.

THE ANGLO-DANISH EXHIBITION.

Mr. G. P. Wyatt held an inquest at St. Thomas's Hospital on Wednesday on the body of Elizabeth Ann Fowles, 49, wife of Joseph Fowles, of No. 33, Bronte-place, Walworth.—The husband

"I WANT TO DIE."

Complaint by an Exhibitor.

At the Westminster Police Court on Wednesday, a gentleman, who stated that he was an exhibitor at the Anglo-Danish Exhibition which closed on August 25th, complained to Mr. D'Eyncourt that the police prevented the removal of his goods, acting on the instructions of Mr. Davis, who was responsible for letting space to exhibitors. He (the applicant) complained that there had been a breach of agreement with the exhibitors. The period for which spaces were let was divided into two terms—from the opening in May until July, and from July until September 8th. His pass was made out till the date last mentioned, and furthermore, there was a provision in the prospectus that the exhibition should not close until a month after the medals and diplomas had been awarded. As a matter of fact none had yet been issued. A demand was, however, made for rent as if the exhibition was going to remain open until the 5th September, and though, to avoid litigation, he had offered a pro rata payment, he refused to pay the whole demand. Instructions had therefore been given not to allow his show cases, &c., to be taken out of the building.—Mr. D'Eyncourt: It is a matter of contract; hardly a case for this court to settle.—The Applicant: The police at the door refuse to let me take my goods away, and I want to send them to Cardiff.—Mr. D'Eyncourt: If you go to a civil court you may get good damages.—The Applicant: The long vacation is on, and it would be months before a case could be heard. The extraordinary action of the police surely brings the matter within your jurisdiction. Of course I cannot resist the police.—After some further observations, the applicant fixed the value of the property detained under £15. Mr. D'Eyncourt granted a detaining summons.

THE CORK BAND AGAIN.

Another incident in connection with the Cork Barrack-street band occurred on Wednesday which caused much comment. When the musicians arrived in Queenstown Harbour on board the steamer Shannon from Milford, and were proceeding up the river to Cork, the band of her Majesty's ship Revenge was playing, as they do every morning at eight o'clock, "God Save the Queen." Immediately the Barrack-street musicians heard it, they struck up "God Save Ireland," playing the air at their loudest. The members of the Barrack-street band were cheered loudly on passing Queenstown; they also had an enthusiastic reception on reaching Cork.

THE CORK BAND AGAIN.

A singular incident recently occurred at a funeral which took place at Finsbury Church, near Rochester, in connection with the burial of a man who had died suddenly at his Cheltenham residence. The interment was fixed for three o'clock, but when the funeral party arrived at the churchyard no clergyman was present, and after waiting an hour and a half the patience of the mourners became exhausted, and it was suggested that one of the gentlemen who attended the funeral should conduct the service. This he readily consented to do, and, donning a surplice which he found in the church, proceeded to read the service. He had not gone far, when the clergyman who should have been present arrived upon the scene, but notwithstanding the reverend gentleman's entreaties the layman refused to give way, and conducted the service to the end. It subsequently appeared that the misundertanding arose through the clergyman taking the time fixed for the service to have been five instead of three o'clock, owing to the indistinct note he had received, which had been written in pencil.

THE HAREM OF THE LATE KING OF OUDH.

A correspondent writes that a question of some delicacy has recently engaged the attention of the Viceroy of India and his advisers. The dethroned monarch of the former kingdom of Oudh, who died not long ago at his palace in the vicinity of Calcutta, was the possessor of a considerable harem. The total number of Royal begums, including one lady described as "discarded," is 249. They are left unprovided for, or rather their lord and master, so far as they were concerned, died intestate. The duty of estimating their several claims devolved upon the Supreme Government, and the mail just in from India brings particulars of the result that has been arrived at. The allowances sanctioned amount altogether to the respectable figure of 11,000 rupees, or nominally £1,100 a month. The begums are divided into classes, but on what principle the public are not informed. The allowances vary. The maximum is 200 rupees, or £20, the minimum, 15 rupees—hardly the wages of a second-rate native butler—goes to the poor discarded begum.

EXTRAORDINARY VITALITY IN A CHILD.

Dr. W. A. Thomson, of Ampthill, writes:—On Tuesday, July 17th, two children, aged respectively 4 and 5 years, left their homes shortly after their dinner at one o'clock. They were seen during the afternoon playing together by the side of a pond, with shoes and socks off their feet, by a passing labourer, who shouted to them to leave the water, and it appears that the boys ran away frightened in different directions. The eldest boy arrived home some hours later on, and stated that he had lost his companion and knew nothing as to what had become of him. Search was made about the roads and paths where the children had been seen, but to no purpose. It was now getting dark, and the police being informed, a large party started off in search, some with lanterns, and some with St. Bernard and retriever dogs. Rain fell nearly all that night, but the search was continued, night and day, for several days. It rained heavily frequently during this period. All hope of finding the child was now abandoned. However, on the Sunday morning following (July 22nd) some young men and boys were having another look round the fields, when, at about ten a.m., one of them thought he heard some groaning in a field of wheat near to him, and, on going there, found the little boy sitting on the ground, not so far from the pathway. He was sitting upon his coat, with his little trousers drawn over his feet, and crying out, "Mother! mother! I am so hungry!" How long he had been in that spot and in that condition of attire we cannot make out, and he is too young to give much explanation. When found he appeared to be in a semi-conscious state, and did not seem to know those around him; but after some hours he recognised his mother and brothers. With suitable treatment the child had completely recovered without any subsequent illness which might be induced by starvation or exposure to wet and cold for the long period of five days and nights, counting from the dinner hour on Tuesday until ten a.m. on the Sunday following. During this time, as far as any one knows, the child had nothing to eat except the heads of growing wheat (which was in very poor condition at that time). He told me that he had eaten some, and we may presume he sucked water off the wheat and grass about him. Curiously enough, the child had out with him a small tin box with only a lid, and he stated that he tried to catch rain-water in it, but could not get any; the wheat being very high probably prevented him doing so, and also most likely kept him fairly dry. In appearance the child did not seem much the worse for his prolonged fast, and seemed as plump as any ordinary child; but the mother states that he was an unusually strong and fat boy. Taking all things into consideration—the child's age, no proper food or drink for over 117 hours, the exposure to the wet and cold weather prevailing at the time, the misery and the loneliness it must have endured for so long a period—it seems somewhat remarkable that life was preserved.

PANIC ON A RIVER STEAMER.

At the Westminster Police Court, Sydney Frodd, a youth, was charged with having removed the lock-pin of the rudder of the steamboat Bridgeman. The steamboat left Kew heavily laden with passengers, and at twenty minutes past eight, darkness having set in, struck the piles of New Battersea Bridge owing to the steering gear having been tampered with. There was quite a panic among the passengers, many of whom thought the boat would sink in mid-stream.—Mr. D'Eyncourt remanded the prisoner. —The captain, in an interview, said: "The tide carried us into the wooden piles with a tremendous shock. Fortunately the vessel was struck on her strongest place, the fore sponson on the starboard side bearing the brunt of the collision and saving her hull. If the abutments had been of stone we should have been broken in two. She quickly rebounded, and it was with some difficulty I avoided a second collision on the other side, as the piles extended for some distance. The upper deck was full of passengers, who tumbled about like a lot of ninepins, falling over each other in heaps with the shock of the collision. Many of the female passengers screamed with fright, and the greatest consternation prevailed, as in the darkness it was impossible to ascertain what damage had been done. I endeavoured to calm their fears by shouting out from the bridge that there was no danger, and immediately sent the second mate forward to restore the rudder to its proper position and ascertain who was responsible for the mischief." There were about twenty-five people in the fore saloon, many of them ladies, at the time the collision occurred. The shock extinguished the lamps, scattered the refreshments all over the place, and caused the greatest alarm.

SAVE YOUR HORSES!

WING to the great popularity attained by the use of

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION: Opening of the New Boathouse.

Last week the Volunteer Engineers encamped at Upnor on the north bank of the Medway, were reinforced by the arrival of a detachment of the 2nd West York Engineers, from Leeds. They had been prevented by the exigencies of business from joining in the first week, as had also a detachment of the 2nd Cheshire, from the newly-formed corps in connection with the engineering works of the London and North-Western Railway at Crewe. Some half dozen men of the Tower Hamlets and smaller batches from other battalions also left camp on Saturday morning to give place to comrades, equal in numbers, who have been permitted to join for the privileges of the second week's instruction. During last week each company into which the little provisional battalions under Colonel Allison's command had been formed were instructed on a plan newly adopted by Major Savage, R.E., the chief instructor of field fortifications. Instead of the usual syllabus following the course laid down in the "Manual of Engineering," a plan of tasks has been drawn up and followed out adapted as exactly as possible to the requirements of each particular battalion, the subject from which instruction was most requisite for each having been ascertained beforehand by Major Savage from the several commanding officers. Each morning the time before breakfast has been utilised for battalion drill, Colonel Allison, Major Darr, and Sergeant-major Callaway, R.E., the commandant, major, and sergeant-major respectively of the battalion, having by turns commanded. Before and after dinner the tasks prescribed were taken up under the direction of the officer and non-commissioned officer instructors of the Royal Engineers. On the Chatham side of the river, the companies in turn were taken across the river to the Engineer park, the Chatham lines, and the model sheds, for instruction in the various methods of obtaining supplies of water on campaign, in boring and levelling for the construction of roads and railways, and in the construction of spar bridges of various spans of the type called double-lock and single-lock bridges. On the Upnor side of the river the most interesting portions of the work have been the method of constructing huts for standing camps of field ovens and kitchens, the building of stockades, enclosures, and splinter-proofs, tracing and profiling field works, the formation of rafts and floating piers formed of barrels, and especially in the work of demolition. On Tuesday morning the whole battalion was marched out to the slope of Tower Hill, where stout baulks, more than a foot square in section, had been fixed in the ground, some in groups to represent stockades and other formidable obstacles, and others in singles to represent trees to be cut down from the line of march of an army. In other places iron rails of the kind used on the principal lines of the world were laid across wood fires ready to be heated, and when red-hot twisted, so as to render them incapable of being relied on by an enemy who might be following in the wake of a retreating British force. At one spot a section of a railway, with chains and sleepers complete, was placed ready to be destroyed by a small charge of gun-cotton attached to the web of one of the rails. The trees were, in some cases, encircled with a necklace of small discs of gun-cotton at the point where they were to be broken off, and in others a hole was bored in the trunk, in which one or two discs were inserted to produce the same effect. When the characteristics of the gun-cotton, its immense effectiveness as compared with ordinary powder, and the different modes of employing it according to the result to be produced and the time at the disposal of the demolishing parties had been explained to the Volunteers drawn up around by the Royal Engineer instructors, the whole of the men were ordered to retire to a safe distance, only the experienced instructors of the School of Military Engineering, with an officer instructor at their head, being left near the obstacles to be blown up. At a signal from the officer, the fuses were simultaneously lighted by the instructors, and during the half-minute they are calculated to burn before the detonators are reached every man flew to the shelter of a splinter-proof conveniently placed for refuge. Almost simultaneously a series of heavy thuds were heard, telling of the successful explosion of the various charges. For an instant the air was black with flying debris, iron dogs, long splinters of wood and flying earth and stones being showered around for a long distance. When it was safe to approach, all the men were invited to inspect the results, which, in the amount of destruction produced with such small charges, were remarkable and instructive. On Tuesday afternoon, and also on Thursday, the Volunteers received a plenary invitation to take part in the Royal Engineers' sports and the Royal Engineer annual regatta. Among the officers taking duty, in addition to those named, were Captain T. de la H. Brotherton, R.E., the adjutant; Captain Coode, adjutant of the 2nd Lancashire Engineers, acting as camp quartermaster; Captain Bell, in command of the Lancashire company; Captain Bassano, in command of the 1st Middlesex Company; and Lieutenants Falvey and Clifford (1st Middlesex); Crowe (Tower Hamlets), Price (Newcastle and Durham), and other provincial officers.

THE ENGINEERS IN CAMP.

The annual prize competitions of several of the companies of the London Scottish, and the field-day at Wormwood Scrubs, planned by Colonel Haddan for the 4th V.B. Royal West Surrey, were the principal events of Saturday's Volunteer programme. The London Scottish prize meeting was carried out at the London Scottish ranges at Wimbledon. The shooting for the two principal prizes, Major Swainson's Challenge Shield and the Honorary Members' Challenge Quaigh, remained unfinished at the time for cease fire, but the following were the results in other series:—Hillhouse Challenge Cup, for juniors, three series of seven shots being fired at 200 yards, seven in the standing, seven in the kneeling, and seven in the prone position: 1st prize, the cup and £1, Private Todd, 67 points; 2nd prize, Private Kutherford, 65. This cup was given by Major McKerrell, 1st Ayr, formerly an officer of the London Scottish. The six prizes of the "A" series, fired at Queen's ranges, were gained as follows:—First prize, £2 10s., Colour-sgt. G. Mortimer, 84 points; second prize, £1 10s., Dr. J. Rae, 84 points; third prize, £1, Private R. M. Cameron, 84 points; fourth prize, £1, Lieutenant Brunles, 79 points; fifth prize, 10s., Captain G. W. Hampton, 75 points for shooting, making, with the percentage of 37.5 added, 78.75 points; sixth prize 10s., Private B. Gray, 69 points for shooting, making with the percentage of 34.5 added, 73.45 points. The prizes for the "B" series, in which the conditions were similar to those of the "A" series, were awarded as follows:—First prize, £2, Private H. S. May, 68 points; 2nd prize, £1 10s., Private T. N. Todd, 64 points; 3rd prize, £1 10s., Private E. L. Sparks, 61 points; 4th prize, 10s., Private W. G. Mait, 61 points; 5th prize, 10s., Sergeant J. Ross, 55 points. A competition between scratch teams of four was then contested, the conditions being five shots at 300 yards. The best team scored 68 points, as follows:—Captain Hampton, 20; Private Cameron, 18; Private May, 16; Colour-sgt. J. Ross, 14—total, 63.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

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THE NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE FESTIVAL.

On Saturday afternoon, at the appointed hour of three, the objects comprising the very successful Co-operative Exhibition held at the Crystal Palace during the past week began to melt away. The promoters speak in terms of the highest satisfaction of the results, both actual and prospective, in each of the sections of the exhibition. The exhibitors in the most important and most novel section, that of co-operative productions, have done a very good business, and received many orders for future execution. Among others, the Paisley Co-operative Manufacturing Society, the Hebdon Bridge Fustian Manufacturing Co-operative Society, and the Midland Productive Co-operative Tin Plate Workers' Society have sold off all their exhibits, and the latter declare that they could have sold them three times over. The success of the Leicester Co-operative Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company has been the most complete of all, and this is considered by the committee the more gratifying, because the society is the outcome of a strike against the rather selfish principles of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, which is the only one of all those taking part in the exhibition which does not share profits with its workmen. So great is the elation of the exhibitors, that they have spontaneously presented Mr. Standing, the secretary, with a handsome leather travelling bag and a purse of money in recognition of his indefatigable and successful efforts in carrying the arrangements through. Equally jubilant was Mr. Broomhall, the secretary of the Home Industries Section, who states that on the more crowded days, when 27,000 and 28,000 persons have visited the Palace, the great majority have visited the Home Industries Exhibition. Here, too, a great many of the exhibits have been sold out. The warm support given to the festival by the press, and particularly by the *People*, is gratefully acknowledged by all the co-operators.

THE NURSE AND THE "LADY."

A Delicate Point.

At the Westminster Police Court on Saturday, Christiana Edwards, a young woman dressed as a nurse, and engaged in that capacity at the Victoria Hospital for Children, Queen's-road, Chelsea, appeared to a summons before Mr. Birrell, Q.C., charging her with assaulting a woman named Lilly Reeves, living at 19, Redburn-street, Chelsea. Mr. Croft was counsel for the defence, and considerable interest was manifested in the proceedings, several of the medical staff of the hospital being in attendance. The complainant, fashionably dressed in mourning, and who gave her evidence in a mincing and affected manner, said she was a widow, and on Saturday, the 13th ult., in the evening, she called at the hospital to ascertain the last words of her little daughter Ethel, aged 5, who died there on the 11th of June. She told the nurse—the defendant—who saw her in the vestibule, that she only had notice of her daughter's death on a "dirty halfpenny post-card," and she considered that a lady of her position should have been telegraphed to several times a day. The complainant took hold of her and threw her out in the roadway, causing her to fall heavily. She thought she must have been kicked while she was down, and she was very much bruised and hurt. Cross-examined, she said that she had changed her lodgings pretty frequently since her child was admitted to the hospital on the 9th of May. From that time until Saturday, the 13th ult., she never went to the hospital, because by doing so she thought she would upset the child. The nurse told her that if she was a lady who expected three or four telegrams a day and people to call on her she ought not to have taken advantage of a charity. She considered that it was only right and proper that telegrams should be sent to a lady of her position. (Laughter.) She recollects suggesting that the secretary and doctors ought to have called on her periodically, and she told the defendant that to wait on them took up too much of her valuable time. She did not recollect saying that she supposed the nurses flirted with the doctors. She drove to the hospital in a cab, but she was not the worse for drink. She only drank milk by the advice of her medical attendant. When she was thrown out of the hospital "she picked herself up." Mr. Birrell: And you were very much hurt?—Complainant: Yes; dreadfully. If it had not been for the pain at the back of my head my brains must have been knocked out.—Mr. Croft: Oh, your back hair saved "your brains." (Laughter.)—Mr. Birrell: Where did you go after you "picked yourself up," as you say?—Complainant: I drove to the Globe Restaurant to keep an appointment, and dined there with a gentleman. I have been in South America, and he and I always dine together.—Mr. Birrell said he had heard enough. It would not be necessary for the learned counsel for the defendant to go further, and he should dismiss the summons.—Mr. Croft: With costs, sir?—Mr. Birrell: Certainly. Two guineas costs.

THE PROPOSED PARK FOR VAUXHALL.

Lieutenant-colonel Godwin Austen, of Shalford Park, has offered the National Rifle Association a site close to Guildford, lying between Pewsey Hill and Chantry Downs, for the annual competition. The site is well screened, high, healthy, well drained, and within a few minutes' walk of Guildford Junction, where four lines of railway converge. It is about twenty-eight miles from London.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

The managers of this board held a special meeting at their offices, Norfolk House, Norfolk-street, on Saturday, when the chairman of the board, Sir Edwin Galsworthy, presided.—The Local Government Board wrote, calling attention to serious defects in the sanitary condition of the Caterham Asylum by defective drainage and want of flushing. They also enclosed a letter from Mr. D. Schloss, a manager of the Asylums District, who had called the attention of the Local Government Board to the matter. The managers of the board held a special meeting at their offices, Norfolk House, Norfolk-street, on Saturday, when the chairman of the board, Sir Edwin Galsworthy, presided.—The Local Government Board wrote, calling attention to serious defects in the sanitary condition of the Caterham Asylum by defective drainage and want of flushing. They also enclosed a letter from Mr. D. Schloss, a manager of the Asylums District, who had called the attention of the Local Government Board to the matter. 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"THE PEOPLE" MIXTURE.

Earl Granville has gone on a visit to Paris.
Lord Dufferin is to leave Bombay on December 16th.

A Birkenhead schoolmistress has been fined for severely caning a little girl.

A Vienna correspondent states that the head of the Erik comet has been seen at the observatory in that city.

The Government have registered 400 horses, belonging to the Glasgow Tramway Company, for military purposes.

The steamship *Bratberg*, bound from Sydney to Montreal, with a cargo of coal, has been wrecked. Fifteen of the crew perished.

It is proposed to erect a national memorial to the late Mr. Henry Richard, M.P., at Tregaron, Cardiganshire, where he was born.

Robert Fortus, a boy, has been killed by lightning at Cowpen, Northumberland. He was struck dead while sheltering behind a hedge.

John Cross, in charge of some lunatic patients at present lodging at Southsea, was drowned the other day while bathing.

The proportion of women to men sweepers in Leeds is about six to four. There are 1,200 sweepers there altogether.

Cholera is very active in the Punjab. Every precaution is being adopted to guard against the spreading of the disease.

The new racecourse at Leopardstown, near Dublin, has been opened during the past few days.

A new lifeboat has been launched at Dover. She is fitted with all the latest improvements, including water-ballast tanks, and is self-righting.

At the Camberwell Station on the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, a porter named Crosswell was crossing the line, when he suddenly dropped down dead, having broken a blood vessel.

Norwich Castle, so long used as a prison, will, at a cost of about £11,000, be turned into a public museum, art gallery, &c. The greater part of the money has been subscribed or promised.

Mr. Fitzgerald, president of the Irish National League in America, has issued a circular to the delegates of the Magne, urging them to open a Fenian Defence Fund.

The total receipts into the Exchequer between the 1st of April last and the 25th of August were £31,500,705, against £31,608,471 during the corresponding period of last year.

Mr. J. T. Brunner, M.P., addressing a meeting at Winsford, said that the stronger trades unions were made the fewer quarrels would there be between employers and employed.

At Worksop an old man named John Richardson, who was almost blind, has been found drowned in a well near his house. It is thought he walked into the well accidentally.

At South Willingham, Lincolnshire, a youth employed as a bird scaring was the other day found hanging head downwards from a tree with his throat cut.

A resident in Hurstbourne, Tarrant, complains of suffering from a plague of earwigs. He caught fifty-eight in his drawing-room in an hour and a half one evening.

The Lord Provost of Glasgow has received a letter from the Queen expressing her gratification at the cordial and loyal reception which the Glasgow citizens accorded to her on the occasion of her recent visit.

From the first of this month the coal owners in the West Lancashire district have resolved to increase the price of coal. House coal will be raised £1 per ton, steam coal £1, and slack £1 per ton. The trade of the district, which has long been depressed, is now reviving.

The Czar has given 25,000 roubles out of his private purse for distribution among the sufferers from the recent disastrous fires at Orsk. It is stated that 1,300 houses were recently burnt down at Orenburg, and 10,000 persons thereby rendered homeless.

It appears that in Shanghai the number of opium smokers is increasing. Even women are now in the habit of frequenting opium dens, but efforts are being made by the Chinese authorities, with the assistance of the municipal police, to prevent the spread of this demoralising custom.

J. Murch, a Brooklyn jeweller, has an historical watch. It was at one time made for a lady belonging to the House of Orleans. The watch is said to be a wonderful product of human ingenuity. It has 603 parts, and a musical work is connected with it, which plays several pieces.

A Kansas man has invented a trap to catch fish. It consists of a cage with an opening having an inwardly tapering passageway, a grating hinged to the lower side of the opening, and double folding grating hinged to the sides of the opening, with other novel features.

Miss Annie Bomberger, of Philadelphia, is believed to be the first woman dentist in America. She entered the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery more than fifteen years ago, and completed the course in spite of professional opposition.

Mr. Henry Carpenter Lowe, son of a Chester silversmith, has been drowned while bathing at Abergavenny, Denbighshire. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, but added a rider to the effect that it was imperatively necessary that the local authority should at once see that the lifebuoys and ropes be placed in working order.

At the fortnightly meeting of the Irish National League in Dublin references were made by Mr. Sheehy, M.P., Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., and Mr. Leamy, M.P., to the recent arrests under the Crime Act. It was suggested that as so many Irish members of Parliament had been in prison they might from a criminal club, to be called "the Tullamore Club."

In the course of a coroner's inquiry at Haydock as to an accident in a coal pit, a Government inspector of mines said that the deceased was mostreckless both as regarded his own safety and that of his fellow-workers. Prosecution of men who broke the rules would, the inspector added, do more good than the imposition of a hundred days by the employers.

Mr. Balfour has caused a reply to be sent to certain statements contained in a speech recently made by Mr. Bryce, M.P., to his constituents, and apparently culled from an untrustworthy pamphlet called "The Coercion Record." Of these specific allegations referred to, the Chief Secretary characterises one as misleading, two as ludicrous misrepresentations of facts which have occurred, and the remaining three as absolutely devoid of any foundation whatever.

The barge *Colleen*, 629 tons, owned by Mr. Barklay, Delast, arrived at Queenstown on Thursday from the Mauritius, and reports that on May 26th, in lat. 36° 8' and 22° E., a seaman named Thomson Lunardon, during a strong gale, was washed overboard and drowned. On June 10th, in lat. 35° 8' 17° E., another terrific gale was encountered, during which a seaman named William Fairservice was knocked from the upper mainmast and drowned.

On Thursday morning, about three o'clock, the manager to Mr. Martin, cobbler, of Copenhagen-street, Caldonian-road, heard a noise of some persons moving about the lower part of the premises, and, on getting up, he noticed that there were three men on the premises. Without disturbing them, he called three police officers, who entered the building. The men, on seeing the constables, attempted to escape, but were prevented from doing so. When charged, they made no reply.

A cabdriver named Joyce was summoned at the Guildhall for loitering, but the case could not be proceeded with as his license was in the hands of the foreman of Lord Shrewsbury. Joyce said he could not pay the £1s. 6d. a day demanded for the S.T. cabs, and he had left the service. He was now unable to get work until he got back his license. Alderman Phillips adjourned the case

for a week, and said defendant must take out a summons in his own district to obtain his license.

Eleven thousand eight hundred passengers last week travelled between Dover and the continent. Explosions of gas, generated by sawdust deposits, are of daily occurrence in Ottawa river.

Mr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," entered upon his 50th year on Wednesday.

The reports of the Pope having been unwell are contradicted. He takes drives in the Vatican gardens every afternoon.

Joseph Butler, of 12, Sands End-road, Fulham, was passing a local lane when he picked up a parcel. It contained the body of a male infant.

A man named George McDougall was on Wednesday cut in two by the Caledonian Wishaw express.

Most discouraging accounts of the crops in the west of Ireland are being received. The hay is totally ruined by the rain, and hundreds of acres of potatoes have been blighted.

Harry Watkins was shooting a train at Wilkes-barre, Pennsylvania. A loop of rope became unfastened from a car, and twisted round his neck. It choked him to death.

The tenantry of the Smithwick property at Araglin, near Mitchelstown, have purchased at a low price, under Lord Ashbourne's Act, at eleven and a half years' purchase, based on the present unreduced rents.

Eddie Eude, a 12-year-old adopted son of Frank Shanks, a wealthy farmer of Columbus, Indiana, committed suicide by shooting himself through the brain with a revolver, which he took from a private drawer.

This is from a recent issue of a Toronto journal:—"It is reported that £20,000 have been provided from various sources to assist the National League in fighting the Vandeleur eviction battle."

Pocket-picking at the Crystal Palace, especially on fete days and *Foresters*' gala days, seems to be on the increase. Two expert gentlemen were brought before Mr. Birrell at Lambeth a day or two ago and sentenced to six months' hard labour.

The Australian Government has extended for one year from next November the contract with the Oceanic Steamship Company for carrying the mails between San Francisco, the Sandwich Islands, and the Australian colonies.

There has been a serious outbreak of scarlet fever and diphtheritic sore throat at Old Alderney and Oldmarchar, which, it is said, is attributable to contaminated milk. Upwards of thirty persons have been affected.

The Norwich town council has decided to invite the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain to hold its summer congress next year at Norwich. There is reason to believe that the institute will accept the invitation.

In a Parliamentary paper, published on Thursday, of agricultural statistics of Ireland, it is stated that the total extent of land under cereal crops at present, as compared with 1887, shows an increase of 5,418 acres.

At Longford, on Thursday, over 1,000 men assembled at the Glan parish of Mullagh for the purpose of building a Land League house for an evicted tenant, near eighty years old, named Keogh. Father Corcoran said he was prepared to repeat the work when unjust evictions took place.

There is no difficulty, it seems, in banishing earwigs, black beetles, bugs, fleas, and other troublesome insects. Place chloride of lime about the house in a dry state, and the insects will disappear like magic. So says a correspondent of the *Standard*.

The total drink bill of the United States is a large one. Last year the people consumed 71,064,723 gallons of distilled spirits, 717,748,554 gallons of malt liquors, and 32,618,290 gallons of wine. The liquor they drank cost a very great deal more than the bread they ate.

A Milwaukee clergyman, with a reputation for brilliancy, got into debt. A wealthy member of his congregation thereupon sent him a cheque for \$3,900, with a brief note, "Your sermons have been worth that much to me beyond my pew rent and contributions."

The Italian newspapers are devoting considerable attention to the performances of a child violinist, Giulietta Dioni, by name, aged 10 years. The tone, accuracy, and brilliancy of the girl's playing are matters of astonishment to those who hear the gifted player.

Only one whale has been captured during the whole spring on the coasts of Russian Lapland. This is accounted for by the unusually low temperature of the water. Even L-pand seems to have suffered from the exceptional coldness of the summer.

A shocking fatality has occurred at Flitwick Station, situated between Luton and Bedford. A young man named Reason had been seeing his brother off to London, and was crossing the down line, when he was caught by the express train and cut to pieces.

The large sugar-boiling factory of Messrs. Poppleton and Son, at New Boultham, near Lincoln, was destroyed by fire the other evening.

There was a very large stock on the premises. Many hands will be thrown out of work by the disaster.

It is stated that the Prince of Wales will arrive in Vienna on the 10th of September on his special visit to thank the Emperor of Austria for appointing him colonel of the 12th Hussars. His Royal Highness will attend the army manoeuvres at Gödöllö, and afterwards remain for some days at Gödöllö, in Hungary, as the Emperor's guest.

A little boy, of 8 years, named Parsons, has met with a terrible death at Cross Keys. He was playing with other boys on a footbridge over the railway, when he fell a distance of twenty feet. He alighted on the spiked rails which fence the boundary of the railway on either side. He was literally impaled, and died in great agony.

While some Italians were playing at cards in a public-house in Warner-street, Clerkenwell, a dispute arose, and one of them, Luigi Vernoni, was wounded by a companion, who dealt him three blows on the head with a knife and then escaped. Vernoni was taken to the Royal Free Hospital.

The London news in the American papers is much more piquant reading than what we find at home. They are not so much trammelled by facts there. Here is a sample from the Chicago Tribune which will probably surprise Alderman De Keyser:—"The Lord Mayor of London, who is a tailor, has sued Berry Wall and another New York swell for tailors' bills."

Sir Matthew Wilson, Bart., of Esholt Hall, Yorkshire, who is a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate for Lancashire and the West Riding of York, and who has sat in the House of Commons as M.P. for Clitheroe, North-West Yorkshire, and the newly-formed Skipton Division of that county, attained on Wednesday the great age of 86 years, having been born at Esholt on August 29th, 1802.

George W. Gregory, surgeon dentist, who lives at Shrewsbury and has an extensive practice, has been sentenced at Shrewsbury to two months' imprisonment, with hard labour, for ill-treating his nephew, William Fairweather, a lad of 17.

He had thrashed the youth unmercifully on several occasions, the last time being a few days ago, when he beat him until he had twenty ugly

bruises about his body. The defendant had previously been imprisoned for maltreating his wife.

Twelve hundred of the poor of Clerkenwell and Central London, besides 200 babies, were on Tuesday last conveyed by two special trains to Brighton, where, through the kindness of benevolent friends, they were greatly assisted to enjoy a long day by the sea. This excursion was superintended by the Rev. A. Styleman Berring, vicar of St. Paul's, Clerkenwell, through whose zeal for poor London children nearly 500 have this season been boarded out for three weeks each in

the country. Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales is a patroness of this movement.

The lowness of the Nile continues to excite much anxiety. A famine is threatened.

Holiday picking has commenced in several parts of Kent, Sussex, and Surrey. The prospect is not brilliant.

Miss Helen Gould, daughter of the millionaire, is said to be the wealthiest unmarried girl in the world. She is handsome and charming.

The disloyal Olympia band returned to Cork on Wednesday, and met with a hearty reception from the Nationalist portion of the population.

Mr. Henry Jeffs, the well-known antiquary and Freemason, died at Gloucester, his native city, on Wednesday. The deceased gentleman was 69 years of age.

Lady Margaret Charteris, whose name figures prominently in the subscription list for the relief from the floods in the Isle of Dogs, is the chief landowner in the district.

Fritz Killian von Hohenburg, a retired German officer, who is engaged at Nice as a teacher of languages, has been arrested in that town while in the act of sending by post a box containing a Lebel cartridge.

Sir Horace Davey has written stating that he could not consent to stand for Merton unless the invitation to contest the seat is unanimous. Mr. Pritchard Morgan is still actively prosecuting his canvas.

It is stated that large deposits of silver and lead have just been discovered in Russia, in the upper part of the Kouban and on the banks of its affluents, the Douot and Ouchikol. Some oil springs have also been found in the same quarter.

John Robinson, a grocer, of Manchester, has been discovered at St. Petersburg. Eleven men and three women were arrested near the palace, with dynamite bombs in their pockets.

An important Food Conference will take place at the town hall, St. Albans, on Tuesday next. Several members of Parliament have promised to attend, and the principal fruit growers of the country will take part in the proceedings.

In consequence of the colliers' strike in New South Wales, many coasting steamers are idle, the crews having been discharged, and some factories are reducing the number of hands employed.

During the first seven months of this year the immigration into Canada showed an increase upon the corresponding period last year of nearly 21 per cent, or about double the amount of the increased immigration into the United States.

On promising to leave the town, Felice Rossi and Antonia Valenti, two Italian musicians, who were charged at Great Yarmouth with beggary, were discharged. When searched at the police station £25 was found on them.

John Angus, aged 7 years, the son of Mr. Edmund Angus, merchant, Belgrave Park, London, was killed at St. Enoch's Station Hotel, Glasgow, on Wednesday night. He ascended a hoist with his sister and governess, but pulled the rope after they were out. He fell back and was killed.

George Entwistle, employed at Gigg Paper Mills, Bury, Lancashire, met with his death on Wednesday night. He and another man were engaged in repairing a heavy shafting, when the shaft fell, knocking Entwistle against the wall and crushing his skull.

Reports reach the *Newcastle Chronicle* that there have appeared within the past few days extraordinary swarms of flies in the valley of the Tyne, giving the inhabitants just a taste of what the fourth plague of Egypt was. A correspondent in the parish of Ryton says they are flesh flies.

Frederick Symons, a Salvation Army "captain," has been fined 20s. and costs or one month's imprisonment, at Yarmouth, for persistently holding meetings on the Church Common, which is a direct approach to the parish church, the Fishermen's Hospital, and sundry dwelling-houses to the obstruction of the highway.

At the sixth ordinary general meeting of the Manchester Ship Canal Company, held at Manchester on Tuesday, Lord Egerton (chairman), who presided, congratulated the shareholders on the report. There were, he said, 3,463 men and boys employed on the works, which would most probably be completed within the specified time.

At the Press Club, London, on Tuesday, an exhibition was given by Colonel Gouraud to a large company of Edison's phonograph. Messages from the inventor were repeated with distinctness, and caused much amusement, and other experiments to test the powers of the instrument were successfully conducted.

It is reported from Norway that three Norwegian tourists have crossed the Folgefonna, from Mauranger to Odda, in sledges drawn by horses, and her son, aged 5 years. At Whitchurch a young man in the same carriage opened the door and did not fasten it, and the door flying open the little boy fell on the "six foot." He was badly injured about the scalp.

The Royal Humane Society have awarded the silver medal to Mr. Michael Walters, a master shipwright at Limerick, who, on July 10th, jumped into the water of the New Dock, in order to rescue a sailor named Tierney, who fell in while passing from one ship to another. The rescuer had already saved seventeen lives and possessed the bronze medal.

The Cheshire Agricultural Society have awarded to one of Lord Tollemache's cottagers, Thomas Woodall, of Burland, Nantwich, first prize for the labourer whose cottage and garden was in the neatest order. The land attached to the cottage is two and a half acres in extent, and both land and garden are said to be in the highest possible state of cultivation.

At Plymouth on Wednesday the Royal West of England Horse Show was opened, there being twenty classes. In the champion class for weight-carrying hunters, open to all England, the first prize was awarded to Mr. Keevil, of Shaw Farm, Melksham, Wilts, for the chestnut gelding *Comdrum*; and for light-weight hunters to Mr. Albert Wheatley, Reading.

FATAL BALLOON TRIP FROM OLYMPIA.

Mr. Simmonds Killed.

A terrible disaster occurred in connection with the third attempt made by Mr. Simmonds, the well-known aeronaut, to reach Vienna from the Irish Exhibition at Olympia. The ascent was made in company with two gentlemen, Mr. W. L. Field, of New Brighton, and a Mr. Meyers. As the balloon rose from amidst a large crowd of spectators, Mr. Simmonds waved a white handkerchief, which was visible even after his figure was no longer discernible, and, rising higher and higher in a gentle wind, passed westward away. There seemed to be some inclination to the north before the balloon had risen to the highest point, and then a distinct trending to the south. There was a clear sky, and the course of the balloon could be seen for nearly twenty minutes after it left the earth. Owing to the elements Mr. Simmonds decided to descend near Witham, Essex, after travelling about thirty-seven miles. The locality, apparently, was everything that could be desired for descending. The grappling iron, however, caught in the boughs of an elm tree, and the car coming somewhat violently to the ground, rebounded into the air, and the balloon struck the tree again. So great was the concussion that the silk burst with a loud report, and became detached from the car, which again came to the ground with such terrible force as to smash it almost to atoms, the fall having been from a height of about fifty feet. What remained of the car rolled over and over with the occupants until Mr. Simmonds was so cut as to be almost beyond recognition. The district where the balloon alighted is quite open, with few houses near, but some labourers soon arrived and assisted the injured men, who were afterwards seen by Mr. Gutteridge. From the first Mr. Simmonds case was pronounced hopeless, the base of the brain being fractured. He lingered unconscious until nine o'clock, when he died.

The Deceased Aeronaut's Career.

The fatal journey was the 45th ascent made by the deceased aeronaut, and his experience extended over a period of thirty years. Four of his ascents were made in the United States, six in India, and one in Egypt. Five times Mr. Simmonds crossed the Channel. Of his Channel journeys two were to France, one to Holland, and one was across the Irish Channel from Preston to Dublin. Among other journeys which Mr. Simmonds made was one from Swansea to Simonsbath, in Devonshire, which was the place of his birth; and the deceased was fond of mentioning this fact, which he regarded as a happy augury of his career in the profession he had chosen. Singularly enough in connection with his journeys across the Channel he has almost always selected as his starting point Maldon, only three miles from the place where on Monday he met with the accident resulting in his death. In March, 1852, he started from Maldon with Colonel Brine, and then, owing to the collapse of his balloon, narrowly escaped drowning in mid-Channel, being rescued with his companion by a passing vessel. Later in the same year he successfully crossed from Maldon to Arras, and in the following year, accompanied by Sir Claude de Crespigny, he again starting from Maldon, succeeded in safely descending at Oudekerk, near Flushing. In 1853 also, he crossed with Mr. Smale from Hastings to Cape la Hogue. Another balloon trip taken by Sir Claude de Crespigny, whose secretary is also close to the scene of Monday's mishap, with Mr. Simmonds, was unfortunately attended by an accident, Sir Claude breaking his leg in the descent. Apart from ordinary balloon ascents, Mr. Simmonds took great interest in parachutes and flying machines. One of his own invention was tried in 1874. It is said to have carried some sand bags about 100 feet high and then to have fallen. It was again tried in 1875 and again failed. Mr. Simmonds was in charge of the balloon in which on the 9th of July, 1874, the Belgian "Flying Man," Vincent De Groof, ascended from Cremona Gardens to test the powers of his parachute, with which he claimed to have made a successful descent of over 400ft. in Essex during the previous month. The experiment was fatal to De Groof, whose apparatus on this occasion would not act, and who was dashed to pieces on the pavement of a street in Chelsea.

A Personal Narrative.

Mr. Meyers has given the following account of the voyage:—"It was 3.37 when we left Olympia, and passed over the north-east of London on towards Victoria Park, full in the direction of Essex. We were not very high up, but we rose rapidly afterwards to an upper current that would take us well eastward. Then we followed the direction of the Great Eastern main line to Chelmsford. There was very little variation in the wind currents, so we went a little more to the west to find a suitable current for the passage of the Channel. It was a fine day, and the trip at this time was most enjoyable. A splendid panorama of country stretched before us. When we left the track of railway line and went across to the coast, Simmonds, as soon as the coast was in sight, thought it wise to descend, and he suggested anchoring the balloon during the night. Mr. Simmonds was not at all flurried, but in my opinion he was not very judicious in his choice of a descent, as there was a lot of wooded country about. We made two or three attempts to descend, but had finally decided upon a field, to strike the centre of which we had to clear two or three large trees after dragging the grapple through a crop of wheat. Then the grapple caught in the trees, and we swung up and down on the line, which was of considerable length, bumping two or three times. I can only remember two bumps after the first one. Simmonds had his hand on the valve rope, pulling as hard as he could. He then asked Mr. Field to help him while I had my hands on the ballast bags, in case we wanted to throw out any more. I do not think it is possible that the balloon touched the trees again, as far as I can remember. I have no idea how the balloon became torn, or how the car became separated from the balloon. As we came down Simmonds simply shouted to some men to catch hold of the car. I recollect nothing else till I found myself lying in the field and attended to by some labourers. I was taken into a house with Simmonds, who died there."

Inquest and Verdict.

Mr. Harrison, coroner for the Eastern Division of Essex, opened an inquiry at the Town Hall, Maldon, into the circumstances attending the death of Mr. Simmonds, the aeronaut, in the adjoining parish of Ulting on Monday last. The jury first visited the scene of the fatality, and Mr. Harrison then formally opened the inquiry. Addressing the jury, he said they were met to inquire into the death of Mr. Joseph Simmonds, who, it appeared, ascended from the Irish Exhibition at Olympia on Monday, for the purpose, if possible, of reaching Vienna. The balloon reached the village of Ulting, near Maldon, at which spot Mr. Simmonds decided to descend. The grappling iron was thrown out, but from some cause or other the balloon burst and the car fell to the ground. Mr. Simmonds sustained injuries from which he died, and his companions, Mr. Field and Mr. Meyers, were more or less seriously injured. The case seemed to be a very simple though a very sad one.—Mr. Alfred James Shaw Walter, of 60, Huntingdon-street, Barnsbury, the first witness called, stated that the deceased was his brother-in-law, and he lived at 35, Regent-street. The deceased was a civil engineer and an aeronaut, and was 54 years of age.—Dr. Gutteridge, of Maldon, was next examined. He deposed that at half past five o'clock on Monday afternoon he received information of a balloon accident at Ulting and went to the spot. He found Mr. Simmonds lying in the field insensible, and bleeding from the mouth. He had Mr. Simmonds conveyed into an adjoining public-house. He was suffering from compression of the brain, and there were bruises on the chest. Death resulted at a quarter to nine, consequent on a fracture of the base of the skull. Mr. Field had

sustained two limb fractures, and Mr. Meyers was more or less shaken.—Mr. Thomas Sharp, secretary of the Irish Exhibition, stated that he was not on the parade ground at Olympia when the balloon ascended. Arrangements were made with Mr. Simmonds for a series of ascents, and Monday's ascent was the third, the aeronaut's intention being to cross to the continent. The balloon was the *Cosmo*, and belonged to Mr. Simmonds. Its capacity was 62,000 cubic feet, and the car would accommodate six or seven people. The car was of wire netting, but the witness could not say whether it was usual to have balloon cars made of that material. There was a very heavy iron hoop above the car. The rope attached to the grappling iron was seventy feet long. This was a shorter rope than was generally used.—Frederick Cranmer, labourer, of Hatfield Peveril, deposed that he was standing in his father's garden on Monday afternoon, and saw the balloon approaching from the south-west, over Ulting village. There were three men in the car, which was about fifty feet above the ground, and a rope was trailing. The grappling iron caught in an elm tree, the rope was pulled out "taut," and the car bumped twice. The third time the balloon rose it burst, and the car fell with great force quite fifty feet. The witness was joined by others, and the three men were extricated by cutting the ropes. A man was passing on a bicycle, and he at once went to Maldon for medical aid. Before the car finally descended the witness made an attempt to hold the rope, but had to let go. The balloon never touched the elm tree at all.—Police-constable Claxton deposed that he watched the balloon. As he was standing at Woodham Walter rectory, he saw the car drop suddenly to the ground. He hastened to the spot, a distance of a mile and half, and found Mr. Simmonds under the care of several persons. He noticed that the balloon rope was fastened to the elm tree, and was twisted round branch. The trailing rope was 90ft. long, and it was 101ft. from the balloon car to the end of the grappling iron. The witness was doubtful whether the fabric of the balloon touched the tree. It was, however, torn to shreds.—Mrs. Sarah Wass, of Hatfield Peveril, stated that she took part in rendering all the assistance possible to the injured.—At this stage the coroner said the jury must adjourn to the house at which Mr. Meyers was lying and take his depositions.—The deposition of Mr. Horace Lainson Field was then read over, and was to the effect that he was a photographer, living at Brighton. He got into the car of the *Cosmo* at 3.47 p.m. on Monday. They followed the line of the Great Eastern Railway until they got near to Witham, where they endeavoured to find a convenient place to land. He did not think the balloon itself touched any part of the tree in the barley field. Mr. Simmonds had hold of the valve first. The witness then got hold of it. How many times the car touched the ground after the grapple was thrown out the witness was hazy about. How or when he fell he could say nothing of his own knowledge. The valve was in good working order. His own impression was that the pressure of the wind assisted the bursting of the balloon. He had been up twice with Mr. Simmonds, and understood the working of a balloon.—Henry Alexander Meyers deposed that he was an assistant at the Natural History Museum, South Kensington. He, on Monday last, ascended in the *Cosmo* with Mr. Simmonds and Mr. Field. In attempting to descend they swung upwards and downwards. He remembered three bumps, and then he became unconscious. Mr. Simmonds had charge of the valve rope. At the time it bumped first Mr. Simmonds had hold of the wrong rope. On discovering his mistake both Mr. Simmonds and Mr. Field pulled until sufficient gas had escaped. The witness could form no opinion why the balloon burst.—Mr. Percival Spencer, aeronaut, was next called, and gave it as his opinion that the force of wind caused the balloon to burst. He said he would advise in balloons of the size of the *Cosmo* that a larger escape valve should be used, as it was impossible to gauge the force of the wind. He regretted that there was a growing disposition for aeronauts to go up and not to disappoint the public, without regard to the weather prevailing. In a gale it was very exciting to descend, and whatever the weight of the grapple the car often dragged a long distance.—The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ANOTHER BALLOON ACCIDENT.

An Aeronaut and Passenger Injured.

On Wednesday afternoon a balloon accident occurred at Willenhall, near Wolverhampton. Lemperi, Captain Morton's assistant, attempted an ascent at a horticultural fair. Dr. Joseph Tonks and Mr. Joseph Baker resolved to accompany Lemperi, but Mr. Baker withdrew. The balloon, containing 40,000 cubic feet of gas, struck the side of a house, and rising, struck a chimney pot, which was hurled to the ground. Meanwhile, the occupants of the car had kept their places, and the aeronaut was doing all he could to free his apparatus from the obstructions and rise to a safe altitude. He was heavily handicapped in having to deal with some bricks that had fallen into the car, being afraid to throw them out lest they should injure some of the spectators. Some sand was thrown out of the car and the weight thus lightened; but to the onlookers it was evident that the fate of the balloon, if not of the aeronauts, was sealed. They could see what the occupants of the car could not—namely, that the balloon itself had, by coming in contact with the walls and roofs, been torn, an immense rent being plainly visible. Those in the car, finding that they could not become disentangled or rise, made preparations to alight, and this they accomplished with the aid of a ladder that was placed against the side of the house. It was then found that Mr. Tonks had been rather badly injured, having sustained a flesh wound in the thigh, caused by the grapple being driven against him when the collision occurred. Lemperi was also a good deal shaken, and had one of his arms slightly injured. The balloon was damaged beyond repair.

A FOOLHARDY BALLOON ASCENT.

The Catalina, which has arrived at Queenstown from Boston, brought particulars of the Spanish aeronaut's (Esteban Martinez) daring balloon ascension at Glen Island on the 11th August which drew a large crowd of spectators. The agile captain was attired in blue tights and wearing russet shoes and gold socks, matching the colour of the balloon. Everything was at last ready. "Let her go," shouted the aeronaut. The ropes were quickly loosened, and the big balloon darted upwards with the velocity of a cannon ball, carrying in its flight the daring captain, who巧妙ly clung by one hand to a single line suspending from it. After ascending about 3,000 feet in an almost perpendicular direction, the balloon took a south-western course, and in twelve minutes time began to come down, landing in the grounds of a private residence about two miles from the town of New Rochelle. Captain Martinez escaped without injury, but the balloon was slightly damaged.

A DOG'S SUICIDE.

The following story is reported from Montreal, and is declared to be true in every detail. A short time ago a fine sporting dog was found by some kind people wandering, collarless, in search of its master. They gave the animal a home while they looked far and wide for its owner. The dog, however, was restless. It ran out at intervals during the first week, but on its return it was always well received. The next week, however, it absented itself for some days, and when it came back its host gave it a beating. It started off at once in the direction of the river, plunged into the water, and struck out until it was exhausted—deliberately drowning itself in the middle of the stream. This strange incident was witnessed by several spectators, who are unanimous in declaring that this was a decided case of *felidio*. The poor animal is supposed to have been inconsolable at having lost its master, and there were bruises on the chest. Death resulted at a quarter to nine, consequent on a fracture of the base of the skull. Mr. Field had

sustained two limb fractures, and Mr. Meyers was more or less shaken.—Mr. Thomas Sharp, secretary of the Irish Exhibition, stated that he was not on the parade ground at Olympia when the balloon ascended. Arrangements were made with Mr. Simmonds for a series of ascents, and Monday's ascent was the third, the aeronaut's intention being to cross to the continent. The balloon was the *Cosmo*, and belonged to Mr. Simmonds. Its capacity was 62,000 cubic feet, and the car would accommodate six or seven people. The car was of wire netting, but the witness could not say whether it was usual to have balloon cars made of that material. There was a very heavy iron hoop above the car. The rope attached to the grappling iron was seventy feet long. This was a shorter rope than was generally used.—Frederick Cranmer, labourer, of Hatfield Peveril, deposed that he was standing in his father's garden on Monday afternoon, and saw the balloon approaching from the south-west, over Ulting village. There were three men in the car, which was about fifty feet above the ground, and a rope was trailing. The grappling iron caught in an elm tree, the rope was pulled out "taut," and the car bumped twice. The third time the balloon rose it burst, and the car fell with great force quite fifty feet. The witness was joined by others, and the three men were extricated by cutting the ropes. A man was passing on a bicycle, and he at once went to Maldon for medical aid. Before the car finally descended the witness made an attempt to hold the rope, but had to let go. The balloon never touched the elm tree at all.—Police-constable Claxton deposed that he watched the balloon. As he was standing at Woodham Walter rectory, he saw the car drop suddenly to the ground. He hastened to the spot, a distance of a mile and half, and found Mr. Simmonds under the care of several persons. He noticed that the balloon rope was fastened to the elm tree, and was twisted round branch. The trailing rope was 90ft. long, and it was 101ft. from the balloon car to the end of the grappling iron. The witness was doubtful whether the fabric of the balloon touched the tree. It was, however, torn to shreds.—Mrs. Sarah Wass, of Hatfield Peveril, stated that she took part in rendering all the assistance possible to the injured.—At this stage the coroner said the jury must adjourn to the house at which Mr. Meyers was lying and take his depositions.—The deposition of Mr. Horace Lainson Field was then read over, and was to the effect that he was a photographer, living at Brighton. He got into the car of the *Cosmo* at 3.47 p.m. on Monday. They followed the line of the Great Eastern Railway until they got near to Witham, where they endeavoured to find a convenient place to land. He did not think the balloon itself touched any part of the tree in the barley field. Mr. Simmonds had hold of the valve first. The witness then got hold of it. How many times the car touched the ground after the grapple was thrown out the witness was hazy about. How or when he fell he could say nothing of his own knowledge. The valve was in good working order. His own impression was that the pressure of the wind assisted the bursting of the balloon. He had been up twice with Mr. Simmonds, and understood the working of a balloon.—Henry Alexander Meyers deposed that he was an assistant at the Natural History Museum, South Kensington. He, on Monday last, ascended in the *Cosmo* with Mr. Simmonds and Mr. Field. In attempting to descend they swung upwards and downwards. He remembered three bumps, and then he became unconscious. Mr. Simmonds had charge of the valve rope. At the time it bumped first Mr. Simmonds had hold of the wrong rope. On discovering his mistake both Mr. Simmonds and Mr. Field pulled until sufficient gas had escaped. The witness could form no opinion why the balloon burst.—Mr. Percival Spencer, aeronaut, was next called, and gave it as his opinion that the force of wind caused the balloon to burst. He said he would advise in balloons of the size of the *Cosmo* that a larger escape valve should be used, as it was impossible to gauge the force of the wind. He regretted that there was a growing disposition for aeronauts to go up and not to disappoint the public, without regard to the weather prevailing. In a gale it was very exciting to descend, and whatever the weight of the grapple the car often dragged a long distance.—The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

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BETTING IN THE CITY.

Important Prosecution.

Mr. Charles Walter Farmer and Mr. James Charles Ring, who carry on business at 75, Fleet-street, under the style of Barton and Farmer, as turf accountants, appeared before Alderman Sir A. Lusk at the Mansion House Police Court on Wednesday to answer several summonses which have been issued against them at the instance of the City Solicitor, alleging that they had committed various offences in connection with betting on horse races.—Mr. Mead attended as counsel to support the summonses on behalf of the Corporation of London, and Mr. Besley was counsel for the defendants.—It will be remembered that on the 13th of July the same defendants were summoned to this court for an infringement of the Betting Act by allowing persons to come to the office occupied by them and deposit money to be used in making bets upon horse races, but on that occasion the presiding alderman, Sir E. Fowler, was of opinion that the evidence given was not sufficient to support the charge, and the summons was dismissed. The present summonses, which imputed offences of a different character to the defendants, were subsequently taken out against them.—Mr. Besley asked the alderman to postpone the consideration of all the summonses until a point of law that had been raised before Mr. Justice Hawkins, in which a similar question was involved, and which still remained for disposal, had been decided; but Mr. Mead argued that the present summonses related to a different description of offence to that which had come before the Central Criminal Court, and he objected to a postponement.—After some discussion, it was arranged that one summons, which alleged that the defendants had kept an office for the purpose of receiving money to be afterwards used in making bets upon horse races, and with regard to which the defendants had the right of electing to be tried by a jury, should be disposed of, and they accordingly pleaded not guilty. The evidence was precisely similar to that given on the last occasion, and the facts did not appear to be disputed, the only contention on the part of the defendants being that in what they had done they had not been guilty of any infringement of the law. The principal witness was Sergeant Wright, of the City police, who had entered into communication with the defendants under the name of Wilson. It also did not appear to be disputed that the defendants had carried on their betting transactions fairly and honestly. A witness named Priest, who had paid money to the defendants, who had afterwards been arrested in betting, was also examined, and he appeared to have been a winner in the first instance, but ultimately lost all the money he had deposited.—Sir A. Lusk in the end committed the prisoners for trial at the Central Criminal Court, but he consented to accept their own recognisances of £100 for their appearance.

THE COUNTY CRICKET SEASON.

The three matches at Brighton, Nottingham, and Clifton, which finished on Wednesday, brought the season to a close as far as the competition between the great counties is concerned. Fifty-four matches in all were played, of which forty-two were brought to a definite issue, and the remaining twelve left unfinished, owing to bad weather. The first place has for a long time been a certainty for Surrey, who have improved upon their wonderful record of last year, and have actually won twelve out of their fourteen matches. One curious feature of the table of results, as compared with that published on September 2nd last year, is that whereas on that occasion the last four counties on the list only won four matches between them, we now have a wonderfully even table, as with the exception of Surrey at the top and Sussex at the bottom, the whole of the teams could apparently enter upon their matches with a fairly even chance of success. It scarcely needs to be said that this is a very healthy sign as far as county cricket is concerned.

Proportion of Successes to Total Matches.

Matches	played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	total matches.
Surrey	14	12	1	1	6-7
Kent	14	7	3	2	4-7
Yorkshire	14	6	4	4	4-7
Gloucestershire	14	5	5	4	1-2
Lancashire	14	4	5	5	11-23
Notts	14	3	6	5	11-25
Middlesex	12	4	7	1	3-8
Sussex	12	1	9	2	1-6

With regard to the highest and lowest innings played for each county, and the highest and lowest innings in the country, Surrey scored the largest innings, and Nottinghamshire not only played the smallest county innings, but their best innings of the season was not so good as anybody else's best. The secret of Kent's success is shown more clearly than anything else by the table of highest innings against. Here it will be seen that while every other county had a bad day at some time or other, the best score made against the Kent bowlers was 234. A reason for the low position of Sussex is also shown here, in the fact that not only was the biggest innings of the season made against them, but they alone among the eight teams failed to get a side out some time or other for less than 100 runs. The aggregate number of runs scored in the fifty-four matches was 27,692 for 1,732 wickets, giving an average of 15-172.

Highest Lowest Highest Lowest

Innings for, ins. for, ins. for, ins. for, ins.

Surrey 693 85 376 35

Kent 233 28 453 31

Yorkshire 461 43 483 24

VOLUNTEER GOSSIP.

(Communications intended for this column should be delivered at the office not later than 4 p.m. on Thursdays.)

With the breaking up of the Aldershot, Shoeburyness, and Chatham camps, it may be said that the work of the Volunteer year is over so far as the metropolis is concerned. Thousands of men have yet to complete their condition of service, and doubtless in October there will be the usual rush made for the butts. It is unfortunate there should be so many men in the force who put everything off until the last moment, as at this time of the year the days are short and the weather is frequently very unpropitious.

Every effort ought to be made to get men through their classes by the 1st of September in each year, and in all well-regulated battalions a very good excuse only should be accepted on the part of men who do not qualify by this date. Delay in all matters is thoroughly unsoldierlike, and should be discouraged in every way possible by commanding officers and adjutants.

Major Meehan, the district inspector of musketry, has just issued a report of the performances of the Maxim gun, and the new magazine rifle at Aldershot. With regard to the Maxim, there is little room to doubt the velocity is much greater than that of the rifle. The one defect pointed out in it is its tendency to fire to the right, a fault which could easily be overcome by an experienced gunner. The major also thinks that a smokeless powder should be used, and that the calibre should be the same as that of the new service rifle.

The report on the whole is not so favourable with regard to the magazine rifle, which, at a distance of 1,000 yards, loses so much velocity that the penetrating power of the bullet is almost nil. When tested at Enfield Lock, the scientific officers who were present on the numerous trials strongly recommended a readjustment of its breeching gear; but at Aldershot the numerous defects in the gun appear to have been attributed to the use of unsuitable ammunition. Under any circumstances, these experiments must only be regarded as preliminary to far severer tests, so that we can hardly expect our Army to be supplied for yet many months to come.

So many places have been suggested as suitable sites for the yearly meeting of the N.R.A., that there is a danger of the council becoming somewhat perplexed as to which to accept. They have had time enough now to realise the fact that so long as they remain a body independent of the State, the Government cannot be expected to give them a money grant—that is to say, if they want more money to defray the cost of removal, then they must place themselves under the control of the military authorities. But this they virtually refused to do when they rejected the Pribright site, which they could have had for nothing. The council, so far as one can judge, appears to have set their minds on the Berkshire Downs. But the railway communication is very indifferent, and if they still fondly cling to the hope of adding to their exchequer by the aid of gate money, they will, I venture to think, be doomed to disappointment.

With regard to the Shalford site, the proprietor of which has acted in a very liberal manner, the same objection would to some extent hold good, although there are others of a still more formidable character. In the first place, we are told the range would be only 1,000 yards, a length which the recent experiments with the magazine rifle proves to be quite inadequate. Another very serious obstacle is that it would only be at the disposal of the association for two weeks every year. There is a very general feeling amongst the volunteers that on any site acquired there should be a permanent camp open all the year round for the purpose of rifle shooting. In the Midlands a vigorous effort is being made to induce the council to pitch their tents on Cannock Chase; and, judging from what I know of that very healthy and beautiful country, they might do a great deal worse than embrace the offer made them by the local authorities of the district.

There are some officers who are never so happy as when finding fault with something or other in connection with Volunteer affairs. Thus, I notice that "Special Mention" in a letter to a contemporary, complains of the delay which took place in publishing the names of officers who were successful at the recent "tactical examination."

But this gentleman ought rather to rejoice at with the terms of the examination than to find fault with the authorities for taking six or seven weeks to examine papers. He says that out of 150 officers 115 got through. The paper was unusually easy, and it is not likely that more than fifteen or twenty were "ploughed." Now, if such be the case, we outsiders have a right to grumble at the terms under which they obtain their certificates being "unusually easy."

The burden of defending the Tyne appears at last, with the consent of the inhabitants of the district, to be placed in the hands of the volunteers. According to statements made by the Duke of Northumberland, the locality is willing to raise the force, and throw all the onus of providing the material upon the Government. Lord Armstrong states that one of the requisites is a swift sailing vessel, which, I presume, would be manned by the R.N.A.V. Then, again, he remarks, with regard to the furnishing of modern gear for the existing forts, guns at the present time are very scarce, and could not be provided. But the Government had offered to provide the necessary guns for practice. I wonder if we really are going back to the old days, when communities taxed themselves for the purpose of supplying means of defence against an enemy of the State. It will be interesting to watch the result of the experiment.

Writing with respect to Volunteer Artillery manning forts, has recalled to me the speech of Colonel Nicholson, whose words, whether as a junior instructor at Shoeburyness, as officer in command of the H.A. of the brigade in waiting, as a staff officer at the War Office, or as commandant of the School of Gunnery, are entitled to considerable weight. He said, "Personally, I should not be afraid to be in any fort fighting against any foe if it was manned by Volunteer Artillery who had undergone a fortnight's practical experience." Just so, but there is not a battery in England which could comply with these conditions. Probably, in the event of the gunners being called out, they would have a fortnight's experience of life in fort before they fired a hostile shot, but in these days military movements are made rapidly, so that it would be well, at the very first sign of the coming storm, that Artillery volunteers should be mobilised at once.

By the way, that reminds me of another point in Volunteer organisation which is not yet complete. We have recently had appointed a number of brigadier-generals, whose duty it will be to command certain battalions whenever they are mobilised. They are to muster their command at least once every year, but beyond this their task has not been definitely defined. What I want to know is the town or district they are to muster in, and what will be the relationship of the officers at present in command of regimental districts and generals of districts to the volunteers? Will they remain the same as now, or are the brigadiers to be responsible for the discipline and equipment of their command, and to receive and deal with all reports? These are points of detail which should be settled without delay. Anything approaching a dual system would be sure to give rise to a great deal of confusion.

So another Shoeburyness gathering has been brought to a close, and an Essex detachment has succeeded in winning the Queen's Prize. This is as it should be, for it would have not been quite the thing in this, the Armada year, if Queen Elizabeth's dry saying had not proved true. Was it not this excellent lady who said that "the further she travelled west she could understand

why all the wise men came from the east?" But however that may be, rural Stratford is not after all very far east, yet it is east, and quite far enough to confirm the truth of good Queen Bess's theory. Scotland takes the second prize of the meeting. No one who has seen the hardy sons of the North toiling away at their guns can dispute their right to their well-deserved honours. The meeting, on the whole, appears to have been a fairly successful one, although the shooting was, perhaps, somewhat below the average.

Until Sir Archibald Alison the other day pointed out that the skirmish line was hardly the place for mounted officers, I can hardly imagine that the rawest civilian ever imagined that mad majors, mounted on architectural steeds, were ever in the habit of indulging in such absurdities. Yet such is and has been the fact for many years past. A more foolish exhibition of ignorance of military duty cannot be conceived. Brevet-majors ought not to be mounted at all. Mostly it is only a few extremely foolish ones who have aired their vanity in this fashion.

There is a very general feeling of satisfaction at the Government having withdrawn what may be termed the compulsory clauses of the Defence Bill. Personally, I regret they should have thought it to do so, but perhaps on the whole it was well they did. Nowadays, when one of the leading firms in the City have discharged seventy warehousemen at a few days' notice, it is only reasonable to suppose that many others would be only too glad if they could on any pretence get rid of some of their staff. However impolitic it might be to discharge men because they bound themselves to serve their country in other than circumstances of actual or threatened invasion, there can be no doubt but that a great many City men would avail themselves of this pretext for diminishing the number of their staff.

VOLUNTEER REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

London.—Drills: Tuesday at 8 p.m., Somerton House; left half battalion and recruits; Thursday at 8 p.m., Somerton House; left half battalion and recruits; Saturday at 10 a.m.; Adjutant's parade; 2½ miles; 1½ hours; 1st master at Headquarters 2½ p.m.; drill order; brass band to attend. Musketry: Class-firing and practice on Monday and Wednesday. B and F Companies' prize meeting, Saturday, 12th September. Members who have not yet received their bags are to return them on Saturday, 11th September. All must be returned after Wednesday, 15th September. The competition for the Joiners' Cup will take place on Saturday, October 6th, on arrival of the 2½ p.m. train.

London.—Company and recruit drill on Monday, 10th September, 8 to 9 p.m. Special drill of F Company on Tuesday, and of D and M Companies on Wednesday, at Headquarters; and of I Company on Monday, at Hammersmith. Class-firing at Hammersmith on Monday and Wednesday. Class-firing at Paddington on Thursday. No class-firing on Friday, excepting being engaged by the London Rifle Brigade.

The Monday.—Battalion drill at Headquarters on Tuesdays, 9th and 16th, in plain clothes, at 7.30 p.m. The sergeants of Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 Companies are to attend on the 16th. The 1st and 2nd classes are to be on the 16th. Every Company is to be present.

The Tuesday.—Battalion drill at Headquarters on Tuesdays, 10th and 17th, in plain clothes, at 7.30 p.m. The 1st and 2nd classes are to be on the 17th. Every Company is to be present.

The Wednesday.—Battalion drill at Headquarters on Tuesdays, 11th and 18th, in plain clothes, at 7.30 p.m. The 1st and 2nd classes are to be on the 18th. Every Company is to be present.

The Thursday.—Battalion drill at Headquarters on Tuesdays, 12th and 19th, in plain clothes, at 7.30 p.m. The 1st and 2nd classes are to be on the 19th. Every Company is to be present.

The Friday.—Battalion drill at Headquarters on Tuesdays, 13th and 20th, in plain clothes, at 7.30 p.m. The 1st and 2nd classes are to be on the 20th. Every Company is to be present.

The Saturday.—Battalion drill at Headquarters on Tuesdays, 14th and 21st, in plain clothes, at 7.30 p.m. The 1st and 2nd classes are to be on the 21st. Every Company is to be present.

The Sunday.—Battalion drill at Headquarters on Tuesdays, 15th and 22nd, in plain clothes, at 7.30 p.m. The 1st and 2nd classes are to be on the 22nd. Every Company is to be present.

The Monday.—Battalion drill at Headquarters on Tuesdays, 16th and 23rd, in plain clothes, at 7.30 p.m. The 1st and 2nd classes are to be on the 23rd. Every Company is to be present.

The Tuesday.—Battalion drill at Headquarters on Tuesdays, 17th and 24th, in plain clothes, at 7.30 p.m. The 1st and 2nd classes are to be on the 24th. Every Company is to be present.

The Wednesday.—Battalion drill at Headquarters on Tuesdays, 18th and 25th, in plain clothes, at 7.30 p.m. The 1st and 2nd classes are to be on the 25th. Every Company is to be present.

The Thursday.—Battalion drill at Headquarters on Tuesdays, 19th and 26th, in plain clothes, at 7.30 p.m. The 1st and 2nd classes are to be on the 26th. Every Company is to be present.

The Friday.—Battalion drill at Headquarters on Tuesdays, 20th and 27th, in plain clothes, at 7.30 p.m. The 1st and 2nd classes are to be on the 27th. Every Company is to be present.

The Saturday.—Battalion drill at Headquarters on Tuesdays, 21st and 28th, in plain clothes, at 7.30 p.m. The 1st and 2nd classes are to be on the 28th. Every Company is to be present.

The Sunday.—Battalion drill at Headquarters on Tuesdays, 22nd and 29th, in plain clothes, at 7.30 p.m. The 1st and 2nd classes are to be on the 29th. Every Company is to be present.

The Monday.—Battalion drill at Headquarters on Tuesdays, 23rd and 30th, in plain clothes, at 7.30 p.m. The 1st and 2nd classes are to be on the 30th. Every Company is to be present.

The Tuesday.—Battalion drill at Headquarters on Tuesdays, 24th and 31st, in plain clothes, at 7.30 p.m. The 1st and 2nd classes are to be on the 31st. Every Company is to be present.

The Wednesday.—Battalion drill at Headquarters on Tuesdays, 25th and 1st, in plain clothes, at 7.30 p.m. The 1st and 2nd classes are to be on the 1st. Every Company is to be present.

The Thursday.—Battalion drill at Headquarters on Tuesdays, 26th and 2nd, in plain clothes, at 7.30 p.m. The 1st and 2nd classes are to be on the 2nd. Every Company is to be present.

The Friday.—Battalion drill at Headquarters on Tuesdays, 27th and 3rd, in plain clothes, at 7.30 p.m. The 1st and 2nd classes are to be on the 3rd. Every Company is to be present.

The Saturday.—Battalion drill at Headquarters on Tuesdays, 28th and 4th, in plain clothes, at 7.30 p.m. The 1st and 2nd classes are to be on the 4th. Every Company is to be present.

The Sunday.—Battalion drill at Headquarters on Tuesdays, 29th and 5th, in plain clothes, at 7.30 p.m. The 1st and 2nd classes are to be on the 5th. Every Company is to be present.

The Monday.—Battalion drill at Headquarters on Tuesdays, 30th and 6th, in plain clothes, at 7.30 p.m. The 1st and 2nd classes are to be on the 6th. Every Company is to be present.

The Tuesday.—Battalion drill at Headquarters on Tuesdays, 31st and 7th, in plain clothes, at 7.30 p.m. The 1st and 2nd classes are to be on the 7th. Every Company is to be present.

The Wednesday.—Battalion drill at Headquarters on Tuesdays, 1st and 8th, in plain clothes, at 7.30 p.m. The 1st and 2nd classes are to be on the 8th. Every Company is to be present.

The Thursday.—Battalion drill at Headquarters on Tuesdays, 2nd and 9th, in plain clothes, at 7.30 p.m. The 1st and 2nd classes are to be on the 9th. Every Company is to be present.

The Friday.—Battalion drill at Headquarters on Tuesdays, 3rd and 10th, in plain clothes, at 7.30 p.m. The 1st and 2nd classes are to be on the 10th. Every Company is to be present.

The Saturday.—Battalion drill at Headquarters on Tuesdays, 4th and 11th, in plain clothes, at 7.30 p.m. The 1st and 2nd classes are to be on the 11th. Every Company is to be present.

The Sunday.—Battalion drill at Headquarters on Tuesdays, 5th and 12th, in plain clothes, at 7.30 p.m. The 1st and 2nd classes are to be on the 12th. Every Company is to be present.

The Monday.—Battalion drill at Headquarters on Tuesdays, 6th and 13th, in plain clothes, at 7.30 p.m. The 1st and 2nd classes are to be on the 13th. Every Company is to be present.

The Tuesday.—Battalion drill at Headquarters on Tuesdays, 7th and 14th, in plain clothes, at 7.30 p.m. The 1st and 2nd classes are to be on the 14th. Every Company is to be present.

The Wednesday.—Battalion drill at Headquarters on Tuesdays, 8th and 15th, in plain clothes, at 7.30 p.m. The 1st and 2nd classes are to be on the 15th. Every Company is to be present.

The Thursday.—Battalion drill at Headquarters on Tuesdays, 9th and 16th, in plain clothes, at 7.30 p.m. The 1st and 2nd classes are to be on the 16th. Every Company is to be present.

The Friday.—Battalion drill at Headquarters on Tuesdays, 10th and 17th, in plain clothes, at 7.30 p.m. The 1st and 2nd classes are to be on the 17th. Every Company is to be present.

The Saturday.—Battalion drill at Headquarters on Tuesdays, 11th and 18th, in plain clothes, at 7.30 p.m. The 1st and 2nd classes are to be on the 18th. Every Company is to be present.

The Sunday.—Battalion drill at Headquarters on Tuesdays, 12th and 19th, in plain clothes, at 7.30 p.m. The 1st and 2nd classes are to be on the 19th. Every Company is to be present.

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The Friday.—Battalion drill at Headquarters on Tuesdays, 17th and 24th, in plain clothes, at 7.30 p.m. The 1st and 2nd classes are to be on the 24th. Every Company is to be present.

The Saturday.—Battalion drill at Headquarters on Tuesdays, 18th and 25th, in plain clothes, at 7.30 p.m. The 1st and 2nd classes are to be on the 25th. Every Company is to be present.

The Sunday.—Battalion drill at Headquarters on Tuesdays, 19th and 26th, in plain clothes, at 7.30 p.m. The 1st and 2nd classes are to be on the 26th. Every Company is to be present.

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The Friday.—Battalion drill at Headquarters on Tuesdays, 24th and 1st, in plain clothes, at 7.30 p.m. The 1st and 2nd classes are to be on the 1st. Every Company is to be present.

The Saturday.—Battalion drill at Headquarters on Tuesdays, 25th and 2nd, in plain clothes, at 7.30 p.m. The 1st and 2nd classes are to be on the 2nd. Every Company is to be present.

The Sunday.—Battalion drill at Headquarters on Tuesdays, 26th and 3rd, in plain clothes, at 7.30 p.m. The 1st and 2nd classes are to be on the 3rd. Every Company is to be present.

The Monday.—Battalion drill at Headquarters on Tuesdays, 27th and 4th, in plain clothes, at 7.30 p.m. The 1st and 2nd classes are to be on the 4th. Every Company is to be present.

The Tuesday.—Battalion drill at Headquarters on Tuesdays, 2

FOR SALE.—(CONTINUED).

MR. JACKSON'S
OLD-ESTABLISHED OFFICES.

20, MARBLE-ROAD.—(Baker-street Station), W.C.—To the Best Medium for the Quick and Ready Sale and Purchase of Genuine Businesses. Some Businesses Wanted and Readily Disposed of. No Sale or Charge.

B. ALBERT'S, Surrey, few miles out; 9 acres, £100.000, £100.000; capital premises, level, backhouse, stabling, £100.000; price £100.000, with pony and cart; trial allowed.—Mr. JACKSON, above. Others all prices and districts.

C. COFFEE, MAY, and STRAW BUSINESS, important, C. Nottingham; taking nearly £10,000 per annum; commodity premises; lease 17 years, at low rental; price £2000.000; £100.000; price £100.000, with pony and cart; trial allowed.—Mr. JACKSON, above.

COFFEE-HOUSE, near important Exhibition; taking £12 weekly; best price; good house; rent £200; no lodgers or Sunday trade; price £200; greatest bargain ever offered; 1000 seats; no security; if satisfactory.—Mr. JACKSON, above.

BERNHOUSE, N., paying between over £500 monthly; food, £50 all out; owner 5 years.—Mr. JACKSON, 116, Baker-street Station, W.

CIGARS, main road, N.W.; taking £12 weekly, price £200; a choice cigar; 1000 seats; rent £200; price £200, with good show; good reason for sale.—Mr. JACKSON.

COFFEE-HOUSE, busy part, W.; taking £12 weekly, best seats; 1000 seats; good dwelling; closed Sundays; price £200.—Mr. JACKSON, 116, Marblebone-road, N.W.

COFFEE-HOUSE, adjoins railway station and omnibus terminus; trad. £12 weekly; owner 9 years; rent nearly cleared; price £100 for quick sale.—Mr. JACKSON.

CIGARERY, GENERAL, W.; taking £12 weekly, easily G. doubled; old-established; good shop and house; rent £100; price £200 with stock.—Mr. JACKSON.

IMMEDIATE ADVANCES.—£10 TO £200.

PRIVATE Gentleman lends, in town or country, on Note of Hand, Furniture (without removal), Trade and Farm Stock, Policies, Deeds, &c. Loans, rent and executions paid. No good loan ever refused.—T. MURRAY, Esq. (actual lender), Lynton, W.1. Lavender Sweep, S.W.

MONEY IMMEDIATELY ADVANCED ON Note of Hand, Furniture (without removal), Leases and Deeds.—Apply to Mr. LEWIS, 56, Blackman-street, Borough, S.E., and (private), 48, Stockwell-road, S.W. Established 15 years.

MONEY—If you want a LOAN promptly and without publicity, on personal security, to assist you in business, to pay rent, debts, or any purpose, apply to Mr. WOOD, 24, High Holborn. No bond or application refused. No security required.

MONEY LENT without BILL OF SALE upon Note of Hand alone at 5 per cent, to male or female, without sureties, for any term not exceeding ten years.—Apply for prospectus to G. H. SHOVE, 21, John-street, Adelphi, London, W.C.

MONEY PROMPTLY ADVANCED.—£10 to £1000, on sayable security, furniture (without removal), note of hand. Distance no object. Personal interview preferred, or write to C. LODGE, 154, St. John-street-road, E.C. (private gentelman.)

MONEY WITH OR WITHOUT SURETIES.

G. AND UPWARDS advanced promptly to Householders and Lodgers at 12, Grove-road, Mile-end; 14, Johnson-street, Notting Hill-gate; 26, Wyndham-road, Barnsbury.—Send form to HENRY BELLAMY, Chief Office, 73, Blackfriars-road, S.E. Established Fifteen Years. Strictly private.

IMPORTANT TO BORROWERS.

F. RUTTERER'S AND GREENGROCER'S, near West-end Station, taking over £50 weekly; best prices; lease 15 years; rent; stabling, £200; charged hand once in 15 years.—Mr. JACKSON, 116, Marblebone-road (Baker-street Station), W.

F. RUTTERER'S AND GREENGROCER'S, few miles out; taking £25 weekly; best prices; low rent; price £100, with house, van, carts, &c.; chance for pushing man.—Mr. JACKSON, above.

CIGARS, main road, W.; taking £12 weekly; handsomely fitted shop; good house; rent £200; leasehold; price £200; and part interests; must be sold.—Mr. JACKSON, 116, Marblebone-road (Baker-street Station), W.

225.—PRETTY GENERAL, taking £10 weekly; rent £25; must be sold; sacrifice; stock included.—12, Tidmarsh-street, New Cross.

FREEHOLD LAND FOR SALE, within Six Miles; price £1000 from 20 Guineas; easy instalments.—T. RAVENSCROFT, Manager, Birkbeck Freehold Land Society, Southampton Buildings, W.C.

W. WHEELER, WILSON'S GENUINE TREADLE MACHINE, cost £100; August; splendid working order; suitable for dressmaking; sacrifice 20s.—14, Ryedale-street, St. Peter's-street, Islington.

216.—OIL and COLOUR BUSINESS, neglected, though old and established; fixtures and all fittings for the trade; worth nearly double; compulsory sale; good neighbourhood.—COLLINS, 74, Braynard-road, Finsbury.

GREENGROCER'S and GENERAL, Camberwell—225 or 230, same offer for this genuine little business; capable of being doubled; same hands 15 years; ill-health sole cause of leaving; rents very low; horses and everything for use; £1000.

G. ROBERTS and PROVISIONS.—A Bargain.—Bold corner position in main road; handsomely fitted shop; comfortable home; doing excellent cash trade; easily increased; satisfactory reasons for selling; rent low; lease, good fixtures, which are worth £1000; stock at value; £1000.—Apply to Mr. ROBERTS, Auctioneer, 11, Camberwell Green, S.E.

LOANS WITHOUT SECURITY.

£2 TO £200 granted immediately to Householders or Lodgers, Male and Female, on Note of Hand. Moderate interest. Easy repayments. No deductions. Publicity avoided; no public distance no object; strictest privacy. To start in business, furnish your house, to pay your debts or rent, or pay out an execution. No genuine application ever refused.—Apply personally, or write to actual lender, Mr. MILNER, 17, Wellington-square, King's-road, Chelsea, London, N.B.—If desired the amount lent can remain out at interest for any time up to ten years.

MONEY LENT (PRIVATELY) AT A FEW HOURS' NOTICE ON NOTE OF HAND ALONE.

A GENTLEMAN will make ADVANCES, from £10 to £1000, to responsible persons, in Town or Country, on their note of hand alone, without Bill of Sale or formalities. Interest 5 per cent. No genuine application ever refused. All communications are strictly private.—Write or call on the lender, Mr. MILNER.

17, Wellington-square, King's-road, Chelsea, London, N.B.—If desired the amount lent can remain out at interest for any time up to ten years.

MONEY LENT PRIVATELY, WITHOUT DELAY OR BILL OF SALE.

A GENTLEMAN will make ADVANCES, from £10 to £1000, to responsible persons, in Town or Country, on their note of hand alone, without Bill of Sale or formalities. Interest 5 per cent. No genuine application ever refused. All communications are strictly private.—Write or call on the lender, Mr. MILNER.

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HORRIBLE MURDER IN THE EAST-END.

Another Whitechapel Mystery.

Scarcely have the horror and sensation caused by the discovery of the murdered woman in Whitechapel some short time ago had time to subside, when another discovery is made, which, for its brutality exercised on the victim, is even more glaringly outrageous and horrible. The affair up to the present is enveloped in mystery, and the police have as yet no evidence to trace the perpetrators of the outrage. The facts are that Constable John Nel was walking down Buck's-row, Thomas-street, Whitechapel, about a quarter to four o'clock on Friday morning, and discovered a woman between 35 and 40 years of age lying at the side of the street, dead. The body presented a horrible spectacle. The throat had been so severely cut that the head was nearly severed, the great gaping wound extending behind each ear. The woman's clothes, which were cut and saturated with blood, revealed further injuries, the diabolical nature of which were only fully seen when the garments came to be removed. The constable got assistance and took the remains to the Whitechapel mortuary, which was only a hundred or so yards away, behind the Pavilion Music Hall. Buck's-row is a street running parallel with Whitechapel-road, and the place where the body was found was near the top of Thomas-street, which is opposite the London Hospital.

Terrible Mutilation.

At the mortuary the clothes were taken from the body and revealed gaping wounds, which had been inflicted in a perfectly fiendish manner, and apparently with a large knife, such as butchers use. It must have had a keen edge. Apparently in the first instance the knife had been thrust into her neck behind the left ear, and a horrible wound inflicted. Then, thrust in in a similar position behind the right ear, it was wrenches round with such force as to approach as nearly to decapitation as was possible. In the lower part of the body the wounds were of a still more frightful character. The knife had been thrust into the lowest point of the body, and the woman deliberately ripped open to the breast, causing almost complete disembowelment. Again the knife had been thrust into the body under each breast, and drawn down to the thigh in a zig-zag fashion. A more terrible scene than that disclosed by the mutilated remains, as they lay upon the mortuary slab, could never have been witnessed. Whether the wounds in the body were caused before the throat was cut or not it is impossible at present to say; but any one of the wounds was of such a desperate character that it must of itself ultimately have proved fatal.

Not Known to the Police.

The body of the victim was for some time not identified. She was not known to the police, and was a stranger in the neighbourhood. Apparently she was a respectable woman, though her clothing showed that she was poor. Some of her under-garments bore a workhouse mark. There was no sign at all that she was of abandoned habits. A clean, tidy, respectable woman—so one of the policemen described her—between 35 and 40 years of age, and standing about 5 ft. 2 in. in height. There was a mark upon the third finger of her left hand, leading to the conclusion that she had worn a wedding-ring, and that it had been forcibly taken away. The eyes were blackened and swollen, and there were marks upon her face as though she had had a desperate struggle with her assailant and had been brutally beaten about the face before the assassin commenced to use the terrible weapon with which she was murdered. Some of her teeth were also knocked out. That the first injury must have left her helpless and nearly dead appears to be shown by the fact that though Buck's-row is a thickly populated district no screams for help reached the neighbours. Several people in the street affirm that they heard an affray, but it was not of such an unusual nature as to cause them to leave their dwellings to go out and see what it was.

Excitement in the Neighbourhood. The neighbourhood was in a state of great excitement on Friday, and a strong force of police has been put on around the mortuary, and, with the exception of the police surgeon and the police who stripped the body, no one is allowed inside. The clothes, however, were spread upon the ground, within the gaze of some two score children, who thronged the outer gate of the yard and taxed the energies of the constables to keep them in order. The deceased had worn a rough brown ulster, with large buttons. Her stiff dress was her newest and best garment, some of the other clothes being very old, especially the boots, which were split in many places. The manner in which the clothes were torn and cut bore evidence of the brutal ferocity with which the deadly attack had been made.—Inspector Nelson, of the Criminal Investigation Department, and Sergeants Enright and Godley are engaged in investigating the details of the tragedy.

A Gang of Roughs Suspected.

Another correspondent writes:—The only articles found on the deceased woman were a broken comb and a piece of looking-glass. This fact leads the police to think that the woman belonged to the unfortunate class, and that she spent her nights in common lodging-houses. The wounds, of which there are five, could only have been committed with a dagger or a long sharp knife. The officers engaged in the case are pushing their inquiries in the neighbourhood as to the doings of certain gangs known to frequent the locality, and an opinion is gaining ground amongst them that the murderers are the same who committed the two previous murders near the same spot. It is believed that these gangs, who make their appearance during the early hours of the morning, are in the habit of blackmailing these unfortunate women, and when their demands are refused, violence follows, and in order to avoid their deeds being brought to light they put away their victims. They have been under the observation of the police for some time past, and it is believed that with the prospect of a reward and a free pardon some of them might be persuaded to turn Queen's evidence, when some startling revelations might be expected.

Another Theory.

Buck's-row, writes another correspondent, is a narrow passage running out of Thomas-street, and contains about a dozen houses of a very low class. It is now thought that the murder was committed in a house and the body afterwards removed to the place where it was found, the nature of certain wounds being such that it would be hardly possible for them to be inflicted while the deceased was dressed. The body was warmly clad. The workhouse stamp was on one of the under garments.

Identification of the Body.

All the afternoon there was a constant succession of visitors to the Whitechapel mortuary with a view to the identification of the murdered woman. In a large number of instances the preliminary questioning by the inspector of police enabled him to see their errand was in vain. The clothes remained in the yard, and a glance at these convinced them that they need not pursue the matter further. About three o'clock in the afternoon, however, a middle-aged woman attended, who at once identified the clothing in a positive manner. On seeing the body of the victim she said at once she knew her. The deceased had lived for a period of about six weeks at a lodging-house in Charles-street, but was very reticent as to her position. No one even knew her name, except that she had said it was "Folly." She had also said that she was married, and that her husband was alive, as well as a son of 18. But she was evidently living apart from her husband, and did not like to be questioned on the

subject, the others in the house forbore to ask her further questions. With this to guide them, together with the fact that the woman was wearing workhouse clothing, the police are confident of being able to trace her. The deceased had not been seen at the lodging-house for the last seven or eight days. Other women from the same house were sent for by the police, and they also identified the body, but knew no additional particulars concerning her. At intervals also the policemen of the district likely to have met the deceased viewed the corpse. One of them recognised her as a woman he had seen about; and he made a confidential communication to the inspector. The purport of it did not transpire, but the inspector was to attach great importance to it, and shortly afterwards left the mortuary.

Supposed Work of a Lunatic.

The police have no other theory to account for the horrible murder discovered than that it is the work of a lunatic who is at large in the neighbourhood. This, also, is the general opinion in the neighbourhood, and the inhabitants of the whole district are almost wild with excitement. Many people are afraid to go out of doors, and when night falls people will be afraid to venture out. The actual spot where the murder took place is surrounded with a dense crowd, and police are on duty to keep order. Inspector Nelson, who has charge of the case, is making the most strenuous exertions to trace the murderer, but at present there does not appear to be much likelihood of success. There are bloodstains in the street, showing that the deceased was probably carried some distance before being laid where she was found. This fact adds considerably to the mystery which envelops the whole affair. The ferocious character of the wounds certainly justify the belief that the poor woman was attacked by a maniac. They could not have been inflicted by the victim, nor are they likely to have been the work of several hands. With regard to the weapon used, the current belief is that the murder must have been committed with a butcher's knife. This is the third murder of a woman which has taken place in Whitechapel within twelve months. In each case the victim was put to death by stabs or cuts, and when found was either dead or so near death as to be incapable of giving any clue as to who had attacked her.

Latest Particulars.

On inquiry on Saturday morning at Scotland-yard it was ascertained that no arrests had been made in connection with the brutal murder at Whitechapel up to two o'clock p.m.

A PRIEST ATTACKED BY A MADMAN.

A painful scene has occurred in Liverpool at St. Francis Xavier's Church, one of the priests having been assaulted by a madman. The man was kneeling before the altar, and was creating a disturbance by shouting, holding a rosary in his hand at the same time. Seeing this the Rev. Father Francis Borsch went to the disturber and tried to persuade him to leave the church. The man, however, sprang to his feet, and struck Father Borsch a heavy blow in the face, beneath which he staggered back, but a number of people who were in the church at the time ran to the assistance of the reverend gentleman, and his assailant was secured and removed to Bridewell.

It was secured and removed to Bridewell. The knife had been thrust into the body under each breast, and drawn down to the thigh in a zig-zag fashion. A more terrible scene than that disclosed by the mutilated remains, as they lay upon the mortuary slab, could never have been witnessed. Whether the wounds in the body were caused before the throat was cut or not it is impossible at present to say; but any one of the wounds was of such a desperate character that it must of itself ultimately have proved fatal.

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Excitement in the Neighbourhood.

The neighbourhood was in a state of great excitement on Friday, and a strong force of police has been put on around the mortuary. The body had been locked up in the mortuary, and, with the exception of the police surgeon and the police who stripped the body, no one is allowed inside. The clothes, however, were spread upon the ground, within the gaze of some two score children, who thronged the outer gate of the yard and taxed the energies of the constables to keep them in order. The deceased had worn a rough brown ulster, with large buttons. Her stiff dress was her newest and best garment, some of the other clothes being very old, especially the boots, which were split in many places. The manner in which the clothes were torn and cut bore evidence of the brutal ferocity with which the deadly attack had been made.—Inspector Nelson, of the Criminal Investigation Department, and Sergeants Enright and Godley are engaged in investigating the details of the tragedy.

A RAID BY SIX HUNDRED PIRATES.

The Courier of Indo-China gives an account of an act of piracy which took place recently in the suburbs of Hanoi. Six hundred pirates from Bay Son, on the 4th of July, at one o'clock in the morning, broke into the huyen of Than Tri, two hours from Hanoi, and carried by storm a post occupied by the militia. The pirates had dressed themselves like the Tonkin riflemen, and at least 300 of them were armed with good rifles. Three of their leaders were mounted, and wore the uniforms of French officers. In less than half an hour the posthouse was burnt down. Thanks to the dark night, the rain, and perhaps also to the connivance of the neighbouring villagers, the whole attack was carried out without a word of warning. H. Halais, the resident at Hanoi, proceeded at once to make an inquiry on the spot.

THE HEALTH OF LONDON.

The return of the Registrar-general shows that in London 2,401 births and 1,438 deaths were registered during last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 300 and the deaths 115 below the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years. The annual death-rate per 1,000 from all causes, which had been 15.9, 18.0, and 16.2 in the three preceding weeks, rose again last week to 17.5. During the first eight weeks of the current quarter the death-rate averaged 16.2 per 1,000, and was 4.7 below the mean rate in the corresponding periods of the ten years 1875-87. The 1,438 deaths included 47 from measles, 21 from scarlet fever, 17 from diphtheria, 23 from whooping cough, seven from enteric fever, 122 from diarrhoea and dysentery, seven from cholera and choleraic diarrhoea, and not one from smallpox, typhus, or ill-defined forms of continued fever; thus, 319 deaths were referred to these diseases, being 36 below the corrected average weekly number. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 183 and 167 in the two preceding weeks, were last week 172, and seven below the corrected average. Different forms of violence caused 47 deaths; 35 were the result of negligence or accident, among which were fourteen from fractures and contusions, 4 from burns and scalds, 6 from drowning, and 5 of infants under one year of age from suffocation. Nine cases of suicide were registered, exceeding the corrected average by two.

At the Royalty Theatre "The Real Case of Hyde and Scryll," written and composed by George Grossmith, will be produced next Monday, at ten o'clock, with Mr. Lionel Brough as Dr. Scryll, and Mr. Hyde, supported by the entire company. Kenneth Almey, aerton, who described himself as a recent arrival from New York, but whose real name is John Pierce Healy, a deserter from the King's Own Scottish Borders stationed at Meerut, pleaded guilty at Calcutta to several charges of forgery there. A pair of scissars left under a tree led to his arrest.

Edington and Collins, two Croydon boys, were brought up there for stealing canvas from a draper's shop. Edington was sentenced to two months' imprisonment and three years' detention in an industrial school. The other boy was discharged with a caution.

A BUILDING SOCIETY IN TROUBLE.

Treasury Prosecution.

At the Westminster Police Court on Thursday, Mr. E. Gordon-Wicks, secretary to the Edware-road and District 235th Starr-Bowkett Building Society, appeared to a summons, at the instance of the Solicitor's Department of the Treasury, charging him with committing breaches of the 40th and 43rd sections of the Building Societies Act of 1874 by omitting to send the registrar of such societies a general financial statement of accounts of receipts and expenditure for 1887 and 1888.—Mr. Henry Hall appeared on behalf of the Treasury solicitor, and stated that the statute made it imperative that within fourteen days after the annual meeting of a building society the statements of accounts should be furnished. The rules of this society provided that the annual general meeting should be held during the first week in June.—Mr. Stevens (for the defendant) said the 40th section of the Act provided that the return should be sent fourteen days after "the meeting at which the balance sheet was presented." As a matter of fact, in this case there had been no annual meeting, and therefore, he contended, no default.—Mr. D'Eyncourt: You want to take advantage of your own wrong.—Mr. Stevens: We have been unable to get the auditor together.—Mr. Brabrook, the registrar of building societies, proved that no return from the defendant's society had been made since 1886, and then it was only obtained after the proper time and with much difficulty. Numerous letters had been sent to the defendant with regard to the later returns with no result, and at length the Home Secretary had ordered this prosecution. Mr. D'Eyncourt said one summons was out of date—he could only deal with the offence which was within the last six months.—Mr. Hall hoped that his worship would convict on the two summonses, holding that there was a continuing offence. Having regard to the fact that the thrifty poorer classes were induced to invest their savings in these societies, it was most important that their financial condition should be shown clearly every year.—Mr. D'Eyncourt, for the offence this year (the summons in respect of 1887 being withdrawn as out of date), fined the defendant £2, observing that if both the returns required were furnished within twenty-eight days he would consider the advisability of remitting a portion of the penalty.

ACCIDENT AT A CIRCUS.

On Thursday, while Powell and Clarke's circus was performing at Ballymena, an acrobat had a narrow escape. Two of the artists, described as brothers, Bob and Jack Ozella, were going through some lofty trapeze flight when one of them, Jack, missed his mark, and was precipitated to the hard macadamised ground with great force. A great sensation was caused among the audience. Dr. O'Hara, who was present, had the performer removed to the green-room, where he soon regained consciousness. A severe shock and a scalp wound had all the injuries he had sustained.

DETERMINED SUICIDE.

Early on Thursday morning John Thomas, keeper of a canal warehouse at Pontypridd, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a table knife. He had on the previous day sent for a neighbour to assist him in making his will. The deceased had been in ill-health for some time past.

THE PARNELL FUND.

A public meeting, convened by the mayor, was held in Cork on Thursday for the purpose of inaugurating subscriptions in aid of the Parnell indemnity fund. A resolution was passed stating that the fund afforded an opportunity, which Irishmen should gladly embrace, for the purpose of certifying their unshaken confidence in Mr. Parnell and his colleagues, and their indignation at the foul calumnies cast upon them by the enemies of Ireland. £150 was subscribed, in addition to the £50 from Cork, already acknowledged in the *Freeman's Journal*.

AN EAST-END COURTHOUSE.

Emily Martin, of 75, Broadway-street, East-end, told a pitiable tale at the Thames Police Court on Thursday, where her young man, to whom she had been engaged for five years, appeared in the dock. His name was Philip Mackin. On August 26th the girl was walking in the Mile End-road, when he gave her a blow on the chest, and struck her nose with such force as to split it open. He had, she said, threatened her life, adding, "He has frequently given me black eyes." Mr. Lushington passed a sentence of six weeks' hard labour.

UNITED IRELAND AND MR. BALFOUR.

The Irish policy of the Government is the subject of vigorous and impassioned articles in *United Ireland* of Tandragee. Referring to the arrest of Mr. Redmond, it says:—Only a few days ago England had got a terrible proof of the power and resolution of the greater Ireland across the sea, whose feelings have been outraged and vengeance roused by Balfour's savage coercion savagely administered. To this feeling the recent arrests are a renewed insult—a fresh incentive to vengeance. Their names are no mere words in America and Australia, with no definite meaning behind them. The news of their arrest, called round the globe, will bring home to millions with a clearness that nothing else could the character of the Government that sends such men to zool to herd with pickpockets and burglars.

Mr. Balfour set himself to accomplish several specific things in the coercion of Ireland, every one of which failed to go. Here was his programme:—(1) To crush the National League; (2) to put down the "plan of campaign"; (3) to stifle the national press; (4) to silence free speech; (5) to degrade the national leaders in the eyes of their people by treating them as common criminals. He did his best to carry it out. Nothing was too atrocious, too tyrannical, or too mean for him to baulk at. What is the result? The National League flourishes as it never did, and is still having a career of unbroken victory; Mr. T. D. Sullivan and Alderman Hooper are still publishing in their papers reports of suppressed branches; Macnamara, of Ennis, is still selling *United Ireland*; no member of Parliament hesitates to say what he thinks, and as for Mr. Balfour's policy of "degradation," his warrant is more prized than patent of nobility, and his criminal record, when enlarged, are greeted with triumph like conquerors in ancient Rome. Before the next two months are over, hundreds of public meetings all over Ireland will proclaim his failure to the world, or he will have to suppress the meetings, which will be a more emphatic proclamation of failure still.

LONDON RIVERSIDE FISH MARKET.

The eighth half-yearly ordinary general meeting of the London Riverside Fish Market Company was held at Cannon-street Hotel on Thursday, Mr. Theodore H. Bryant presiding. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, remarked that though perhaps the company had not gained ground during the past half-year, they had not lost ground. It was now nearly three years since the market was opened, and the business done there had been satisfactory. Up to the present time fish had been sent by Messrs. Hewitt only, and the directors had hoped that others would do likewise. They had not done so yet, but they believed that a good time was coming. The position and capabilities of the market and the anchorage were unequalled. The congestion at Billingsgate he thought was a scandal to London. At Saadwell they had eight acres of fresh land. The great railway companies had said they would rather send van to Shadwell than to Billingsgate. Negotiations were now maturing, and within a few weeks he believed there would be a larger supply of fish to the market.—The report was approved and adopted.

YACHTING FATALITY OFF HASTINGS: TWO LIVES LOST.

A Hastings correspondent telegraphs that a yachting casualty, involving the loss of two lives, occurred on Thursday morning in Pevensey Bay. A gentleman, named Ferguson, of St. Leonards, accompanied by a Mr. Bull and a boatman, went out for a sail in a small yacht belonging to the first named. It was struck by a squall and capsized, and Mr. Ferguson and the boatman were drowned. Mr. Bull was rescued after swimming three-quarters of an hour in a heavy sea.

ROBBERY AT A PICCADILLY RESTAURANT.

At the Marlborough-street Police Court on Thursday, Edward Pike, 23, waiter, Monson-road, New Cross; and Joseph Leather, 22, waiter, Royal-street, Lambeth, were charged with being concerned together in stealing, since August 12th, £18 6s. 5d., belonging to Mr. Jeremiah Roberts, the proprietor of the St. James's Hall, Restaurant, Regent-street.—Mr. Arthur Newton, solicitor, appeared for the defence.—John Hancock, who is a clerk in the service of Mr. Roberts, deposed that the prisoners were employed as waiters at the restaurant. Some weeks ago the prisoner Leather came to him, and made a proposal to him, saying, "If you will work with me I will give you half." Leather gave him 5s., and asked him subsequently to work with two other men, the witness replying "All right." Subsequently he (Hancock) informed his employer of what had occurred, and it was determined to watch the accused. The prisoner Pike handed him several sums of money, and on one occasion he said, "We ought to be very careful. There must not be too many people in it, and we should keep it amongst ourselves." Altogether the witness received over £6 as his share, getting the money generally from Pike.—Albert Relf, a cashier in the employ of the prosecutor, deposed to secreting himself under a table on August 14th and hearing Leather say to the witness Hancock, "How shall we arrange it? I will give you half." On the 16th of the same month he again secreted himself under a table, and heard Hancock ask Leather how much money he was short, to which the latter replied 8s. 8d., at the same time handing Hancock 4s. Leather added, "I will give you Pike's money, and can't you meet him outside?"

—In reply to Mr. De Ruzzen, the witness said that if it had not been for the information volunteered by Hancock the fraud might still be going on.—Detective-sergeant Bowden, C Division, said on August 20th he kept observation on the prisoner Pike, and saw him meet Hancock at the corner of Piccadilly Circus. They went into the Piccadilly Restaurant, where he noticed Pike pass a piece of gold to Hancock, who exclaimed, "That is not enough." Pike replied, "All right, I will give you the rest another time." Three days later Pike was again seen to meet Hancock and to give him money. When Pike was taken into custody and told what he would be charged with, he said he was very sorry, and asked